THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 238.] MARCH 1, 1813. [2 of VOL. 35.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY absence from the country has prevented me from sending to your valuable Miscellany any further extracts from the Imperial Library at Paris, till the present time.

I now enclose you several letters, which are *all* I have from those persons; other matter I shall occasionally send you, and submit it to your judgment as to its propriety for insertion*.

C. SHARPE, F.S.A.

Hartlepool, by Stockton on Tees,
Jan. 4, 1813.

No. 1. From Henry VIII. to Anne Bulleyn.

Derlyng I hartely recomande me to you assertaynyng you that I am not a lytyll perplexte wth shusathe thynge as your brother shall on my part declare unto you to home I pray you gyffe full credence for it were to long to wryte in my last letters I wrotte to you that I trustyd shortly to se you whyche is better known att London than wh any that is abought me—weroff I nott a lytyll mervell, but lake off dyscrette handelyng must nedes be the cause thereoff—No more to you att thys tyme, but that I trust shortly our metynge shall not depende uppon other menys lyght handyllynge but uppon your owne.

Wrytten wh the hand off hys that longyth to be yours.

2. *From the Same, (though in French.)*

Toute fois ma mestres quil ne vous pleu de souvenir de la promesse que vous me fites quant je estoy deronirement vers vous, cest a dire de savoire de vous bones novelles et de savoire responce de ma derniere lettre, neumoins il me semble quil appertient au vray serviteur (voiant que autrement il ne peut rien savoir) denvoire savoire la salute de sa mestres et pur me acquitre de loffice du vray serviteur Je vous envoye cest lettre vous suppliant de me avertire de v̄re p̄sperite leq̄l je prye adieu quil soite ausi long com̄e je voudray la mien et pur vous faire encorps plus sovant sovenire de moy.—Je vous envoye per ce porteur ung bouke tue k̄er soire bien terde de ma main esperant que quāt vous en mangeres il vous sovendra du chaseur, et ainsi a fault de espace je fray fin a ma lettre escripte de la main de v̄re serviteur qui bien sovent vous souhait au lieu de v̄re f̄re.

3. *Henry VIII. to Anne Bulleyn.*

I ensure you me thynkyth the tyme longer syns your departyng now last then I was wonte to do a hole fortnyght I thynke your kyndness and my ferveness off love causyth it for otherwyse—I wolde not have thought it possyble that for so littyll a wyle it shulde have grevyd me but now that I am cōying toward you me thynkyth my painnys bene halfe relysed.

4. *Extracts from different Letters of Henry VIII. to Anne Bulleyn.*

La maladie de ma mestres la quelle je estime plus que tout le monde—la sante du-q.lle. Je desire autant com̄e la mien et voloye volentieres porter le moytye du v̄re pour vous avoire geri.

5. Wryttyn wh the hand of hym that was, is, and shal be yours by hys wyll.

6. *Et ainsi a faulte de temps fay fin de ma rude lettre vous suppliant de doner foy a ce porteur en ce que vous dira de ma part escrypt de la main du toute v̄re serviteur.*

7. *Letter from Henry IV. of France, to the Marchioness of Verneuil.*

Mes cheres amours, celuy quy vous à dyt que yl m'avoyt veu à la messe, vous à manty, car yl y à troys jours que je nan ouys, tout aujourduy je me suys trouvé ancores mal, mays ce soyr, Dieu mercy ie me porte myeus, toutefoys foyble, ie vous voyirè bien-tost car ie ne puys plus vyvre sans cela, ie suys sy tryste que ie mymportince moy mesme—bonsoyr le cœur à moy, je te bese & rebese un mylyon de fois ce xiime. *Octobre.*

8. *From Henry IV. of France, to the Marchioness of Verneuil.*

Mon cher cœur, nous venons de dysner ceans & sommes fort sous. Je vous voyeré devant que partyres de Parys, et vous cheryré non comme yl faut mes comme ie pouré—ce porteur me haste sy fort que je ne puys fayre que ce mot—bonsoyr le cœur à moy. Je te bese un mylyon de foys ce xiiime. *Octobre.*

---

* Our readers and the public at large will feel highly obliged to Mr. Sharpe.

9. *From the Same.*

Mes cheres amours J'espere vous voyre dans cutre jours pour le plustart, demayn je doneré audyance aus ambassadeurs, & tyenderé conseyl, Jeudy cest la tousceyn, vandredy Jyré voyr mon fylz & samedy mon menon *que jayme plus que tout le monde ansamble. Jay pryns troys cerfs aujourduy de quoy je suys bien enouy—Je suys fort las quy me fayt fynyr vous besant un mylyon de foys.*

10. *Letter from Mary Queen of Scots, to the Duchess of Nemours.*

Ma tante iay este bien manie dentendre par mon chanselier present porteur qu'a son partement esties malade sans cela ieusse espere que eussiez desparti de voz bonne nouvelles & de celles de mon cousin Monsieur de Nemours mays ie vous supplie que ce soit pour la premiere commodité qu' aurez & cependant me continuer tousjours en voz bonnes graces comme celle qui vous respecte & desire obeir comme bonne niepce sur quoy ie vous priray donner credit a ce porteur qui par mesme moyen vous pourra randre bon compte de voz nouvelles ici & speciallement de ma santay qui depuis un an & plus a este assez mauvayse mays commence un peu asam̃ander & pour ne vous enniuer sans meilleur subiect ie priray dieu vous donner ma tante en sante tres heur heuse & longue de schefield ce xxii. *de May.*

Votre tres obeissante & affectiounee bonne niepce, MARIE.

11. *Letter from Henry IV. of France*

Mes cheres amours Jaure le contentemẽt de vous voyr demayn sans fayllyr, je le desyr plus que vous, car je vous ayme plus que vous ne maymès daujourday ie ne bougeré du cousey pour avoyr la journeé de demayn & vandredy lybre, certes les afayres macablent ie pryns hyer le serf mes je ne fus a la mort. Je remets toutes choses a demayn, que je tyenderé mes amours entre mes bras, cheremant fetez la malade & ayès un manteau blanc & vous resoluès depáyer la bien venue des larryvèe, sur cette veryté ie fynyre besant mes petys guarsons un mylyon de foys

12. *From the Same.*

Mes cheres amours, mes que ie soys a Parys ie sauré ce que cest de cest hom̃e de peregueses v̄re recommandatyon le luy peut aporter que bon̄e fortune. Jay receu troys lettres de vous aujourduy, sans celle que jespere recevoyr ancores devant que dormyr . . . croyès que cest le seul tamps ou jay receu du contantement, car hors de v̄re presence ou de vos noueveles—Je nay nonplus de ioye quyl y a de salut hors leglyse, soyés mardy sans fayllyr a marcousy & sy vous pansyes que v̄re dynée fut a propos a Myleroy ie vous y feroys bonne chere Yrys avec vous a Marcousy . . . . . [vous pretant la moytye de mon carosse, le v̄re seroyt descharge & en eschange au logys vous me preteryès la moytyé de v̄re lyt] bon jour lame a moy, Je te bese un my lyon de foys ce xxiii*me.* *Octobre.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE anxiously waited for the discussion of a subject in your Magazine which interests the country at large, but particularly the farmer and grazier, whose losses will be great, and severely felt in the counties of Warwick, Leicester, and Northampton, and other parts of England.

What I allude to is the disease in sheep termed the *rot;* which complaint was very prevalent when the fields were open; but, since the land has been enclosed, it has been but little known in this part of the country, and by some of the farmers never experienced till these two last wet seasons.

The disorder which the animal is attacked with is a complaint in the liver, occasioned by a living creature preying upon that organ. I have been present when several sheep have been slaughtered which were thus attacked; and, on examination, found a number of those creatures on the liver, in the ducts, and vena lacteæ. It appears to me they live on the chyle, which passes in the vena-lacteæ to the liver, impoverishing the hepatic organ, by robbing it of its juices or nourishment, and even wounding the liver till it becomes scirrhous.

Sheep thus attacked become very weak, wasting very fast of their flesh; but the juices of their body appear to be first diminished, and they evidently decay through a deficiency of blood.

Now, Sir, what astonishes me is, how these living creatures come to have an existence on the liver and in the ducts adjoining; but such is the fact! The existence of worms in the human body, and botts in horses, &c. &c. is principally confined to the alimentary canal; but these living creatures, denominated by the farmer *splays* or *flouks*, are only to be found existing on the liver and adjoining ducts.

I should like to see the subject at large discussed by some of your learned correspondents. JOHN LEE.

Kilsby, Jan. 26, 1813.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROCEEDINGS *and* OCCURRENCES *which have taken place, on the* INTRODUCTION *of* MESSRS. PETER MOORE AND CO.'S VERTICAL-BRICK BOND.

DURING the year 1811, various private experiments were made, to ascertain the most perfect mode of placing bricks, *vertically*, in the inside of a wall, in order to unite the horizontal courses together and form a solid mass; in which the merit of the invention consists.

These experiments were attended with various success; but, as in each instance the walls containing the vertical bond were uniformly found to possess great superiority over those built in the usual method, it was finally determined to apply for his Majesty's Letters Patent; not merely to enable the Company to repay themselves the expenses incurred by these experiments, and those which would naturally result in the course of introducing into general practice an invention fraught with great public benefit, but also to establish the best method of executing the work, and thus to render the object complete.

The Patent was therefore solicited and obtained, and a specification enrolled *.

To manifest this improvement practically, the Company have exhibited a course of public experiments as follow:

In the month of January 1812, there was built two walls, each eight feet in length, six feet six inches in height, and one and a half bricks thick. The one of these contained four vertical columns of bricks, placed in a zig-zag direction; the other was built in the usual method. These walls were erected at the same time; by the same workman; and with bricks and mortar of a quality generally applied in buildings about London.

Upon the 17th of March these walls were drawn down, in the presence of various impartial spectators, in the following manner.

There was placed at a due distance from these walls an horizontal roller, over which two ropes were thrown, connected at one end with the wall, at the distance of one foot from the top, and a pendant scale-board at the other. At the height of eighteen inches above the foundation of the wall, viz. on the surface of the ground, there was placed a wooden frame to preserve the due situation of that part of each wall.

In this experiment the vertical-bond wall exhibited an encreased strength; but, as the walls had not stood a sufficient time (the season of the year considered) to allow the mortar to become duly set, it was considered proper to rebuild the walls.

Therefore, in the early part of April, the former walls having been taken to pieces, the bricks cleaned, and a further quantity of mortar provided, two walls were built agreeably to the former dimensions; the one vertical, and the other common, care being taken to admit a free circulation of air to the foundation of the work.

Upon the 14th of May these walls were drawn down, in the presence of Mr. Charles Beezeley, an eminent district-surveyor, and various other builders and scientific persons.

	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
The common wall sustained only the weight of - -	4	1	23
The vertical wall required to draw it down - -	5	2	24
Making a difference in favour of the improvement of	1	1	1

These experiments confirming the favourable opinion of the Company, it was determined to introduce the Invention to more public notice in the following manner.

The bricks of the last experiment being again cleaned, and a further quantity of mortar provided, on the 15th of June there was completed, upon the open green, opposite to the chapel, at Kentish Town, two walls, corresponding with those of the last experiment. There was also completed, on the 18th of the same month, a wall of similar dimensions. And on the 10th of August there was completed one wall of like dimensions; the distance between the columns being five bricks in breadth. By this erect, strong, simple, and expeditious mode of introducing the vertical columns, the intermediate part of the wall can be formed much firmer than is practicable in the common method, and that without any waste in materials.

In this public situation the walls continued exposed until the 25th of October; a frame to preserve the due situation of the top, as well as the bottom, of the brick-work, and a powerful apparatus to draw the walls forward (as hereafter particularly described) was then provided, and the middle of the wall was drawn forward four and a half inches to the side frame, by the application of 31cwt. 3qrs. 12lbs.; upon withdrawing the weights with which the

* See our article New Patents, Sept. 1812.

the wall had been drawn forward, and whilst there yet remained nearly five cwt. upon the pendant scale, the wall rapidly resumed its original erect position.

A further exhibition was then proposed to take place upon the 12th of November; and letters were addressed to the district-surveyors, architects, builders, and other scientific persons in town and country, craving their attendance; and every other necessary preparation was made for the purpose; but, unfortunately, the day proved extremely wet, and several gentlemen who had expressed their desire to view the exhibition, were thereby prevented from attending. The gentlemen present therefore obligingly assented to the comparative experiment being postponed till some future day; and there was only then exhibited the effect on one wall.

This wall was drawn forward by a due application of weight, and when a part of that weight was withdrawn, the wall resumed its original erect position.

A further exhibition of the improvement was advertised to take place on Saturday the 28th of November, when a very considerable number of architects, builders, and other scientific gentlemen, attended.

Two walls were then put to comparative proof, viz. the wall which had been built the 15th of June, in the usual method; this wall was drawn forward $5\frac{1}{2}$

	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
inches, by the application of—	25	3	20
and then fell to pieces, being quite broken; whilst the vertical-bond wall required -	31	0	22
making a difference in favour of the vertical-bond wall of	5	1	2

Upon withdrawing the weights from the scale, and whilst there yet remained 3cwt. 3qrs. 22lb. the vertical-bond wall rapidly resumed its original position, and proudly claimed victory. It is but justice to the improvement to add, that the difference in the time of building the walls, and in the seasoning of the bricks, were greatly in favour of the common wall.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with considerable attention the observations of T. Vere, (vol. xxxiv. p. 488,) on certain criticisms of Dr. Crombie, but without finding in them any thing to induce me to coincide with him in his opinions. The work which contains these criticisms, I have also attentively perused; and I do presume to assert, that there are few, if indeed any, remarks in it, that will not safely abide the most rigid critical test.

Your correspondent approves of the expression; "*Some* fifty years ago, he was no mean performer on the vielle." To convey, without impropriety, the sense apparently intended, Dr. C. observes, that "the word *some* should be cancelled." To this your correspondent objects, since "it is the intention of the speaker to leave the time *somewhat indefinite*, and merely to state the fact as existing *at*, or *near*, the period specified." I do not know whether T. V. considers "*at* the period," and "*near* the period," as synonymous expressions; they certainly have meanings widely different, the one denoting a *definite*, the other an *indefinite*, period; and, therefore, the same form of expression, whatever it may be, cannot, in strict propriety, be as applicable to the one as the other. Be this, however, as it may, I have no hesitation to declare, that *some*, as used in the original quotation, does not contribute to convey the sense intended, and that, therefore, its use, in such phraseologies, how common soever colloquially, involves a gross impropriety. "Some fifty years ago," must mean, if it mean any thing, "some period [or other] of fifty years that are past, thus implying an uncertain date. "*Some* twenty men," in like manner, can never be employed properly, as of equivalent import with "*about* twenty men." The expression can denote only "some men, to the number of twenty." There is nothing in the sense or general import of *some*, by which it can increase, diminish, limit, or in any way alter, the precise number indicated by the numerical definitive. The appropriate expression unquestionably is either, "*About* fifty years ago," in which the *indefiniteness* of the period is clearly expressed; or, simply, "Fifty years ago," in which it is merely implied. I need not inform your correspondent, that such an expression as the latter may occasionally be properly employed, even although we do not mean to denote by it a precise period. Every one knows that, when the utmost precision is not indispensable, or when the subject, like that to which the quotation belongs, is of a *familiar* kind, in which case the mind is generally perspicacious enough to discern the intended meaning,—we are allowed, by the figure *synecdoche*, to employ, both in speech

speech and in writing, a *certain* number for an uncertain, and a *round* number for one that may be either greater or less.

In like manner, your correspondent would justify "He arrived *as* yesterday." Now, I allow that, colloquially, we often do use this mode of expression in a sense somewhat different from that in which we properly use "He arrived yesterday." But, in strict propriety, there is nothing in the sense or usual import of the word *as*, that can warrant us in employing it as indicative of either mere expectancy or probability. "He arrived *as* yesterday," properly construed, must, I apprehend, be either "He arrived as [he arrived] yesterday," or, "He arrived as yesterday [arrived]." Thus, we may say properly, "He arrived [to day], *as*, *i. e.* in the same manner in which, [he arrived] yesterday, in want of every thing."

Your correspondent concludes with observing, that "it may be true, that neither of the expressions will bear a strict analysis; but expressions of this description occur in every language, and, if sanctioned by general use, are therefore not to be rejected." This appears to me a very dangerous dogma; and, were it generally adopted, the critic might lay down his pen for ever.

It is, indeed, very evident that your correspondent has totally misapprehended the province or duty of the verbal critic, and overlooked those *salutary* and necessary canons by which, in his endeavours to *protect* and promote the purity of language, he feels it his duty to be invariably directed.

It is a fundamental principle in criticism, that no expression should be admitted, which, when analysed grammatically, and according to the strict import of the terms, implies a meaning different from that which it is employed to express.

It is equally true, that it is the duty of the critic to express his disapprobation of such phraseologies, and to use his utmost endeavours to discourage their employment; for, unless this power be granted him, the improvement of language, as far as elegance and accuracy are concerned, must be at a stand.

With him, the presumed sanction of *use merely general* ought not to possess much weight. Swift has justly observed, that "there are many gross improprieties in language, which, though *authorized by practice*, ought to be discarded." Of such a character, if it be necessary to adduce additional examples, are the phrases, "*these kind* of people," "*these sort* of persons," which are intelligible, common, and sanctioned even by some respectable authorities. To repudiate such phrases, we have only to disuse them; and, to disuse them, we must allow ourselves to be influenced by the example and the arguments of the critic, whose province it is to remonstrate against, and reprobate, every phraseology and every use of terms, not sanctioned by usage, at once, *reputable*, *national*, and *present*, that they may be consigned, as speedily as possible, to merited oblivion. Such authority, however, does not oppose the introduction of new terms to denote new ideas. It does not extend to the prohibition of real improvements, suggested by the expansion of knowledge and the progress of civilization; nor does it obstruct those beneficial changes by which deviations from the particular analogy of a language, or even from the general principles of grammatical construction, are removed.

On the preceding principles, I presume incontrovertible, Dr. Crombie, it is evident, has protested against the use of the two phraseologies in question.

Crouch-End, J. GRANT.
Jan. 16, 1813.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* TOWNLEY STATUES *in the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *by the* REV. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S.

NO. 25. *A small mask of Silenus.* Count Caylus (*Rec. i.* 145.) thinks, that some small masks, which he mentions, were placed upon the Lares, during the *Saturnalia*, or similar festivals. Masks were usual of divinities, when Emperors represented them at festivals; thus Athenæus mentions Alexander, sometimes disguised as Jupiter Hammon, sometimes as Mercury, or Hercules; and Suetonius speaks of Augustus appearing as an Apollo. This mask of Silenus was used in the Bacchanalia. The famous vase of S. Dennis abounds with masks, used in the Bacchanalia, and masked characters; and, on M. Foncault's cup, with *Bacchic* symbols, is a *mask of Silenus*.

No. 26. *Part of the stem of a candelabrum.*

No. 27. *A fragment.*

No. 28. *A bas-relief, representing a comic and a tragic mask.*

No. 29. *A fragment representing a head of Antinous.* No portrait, in all antiquity, is so common as that of this handsome

handsome Bythinian; but, says Winckelmann, they are all executed in the Egyptian style, such as the Greeks brought it to, in the time of the Lagidæ. The air of the visage and head, are not, however, in the Egyptian style; *i. e.* the eyes level with the head, as in nature, and the most ancient Egyptian heads; but *renfonces*, in the Greek manner, in order to raise the bone of the eye, and dispose the light and shade with effect. The Egyptian Antinous, in the Museum Capitolinum, best shows this mixture of Greek and Egyptian style. The pretended Belvedere Antinous, of which the casts have been so multiplied, is a Meleager or a Mercury. There are numerous gems; the finest is that which was in the cabinet of the Zanettis at Venice, and now belongs to the Duke of Marlborough. "The glory of sculpture, in the reign of Hadrian, (says Winckelmann,) and indeed of all ages, are the two portraits of Antinous; one is a bust, *en demibosse*, at the villa Albani, and the other a colossal head at the villa Mandragoné." These two *chef-d'œuvres* are both engraved in the *Monumenti Inediti*.

No. 30. *A votive barrel, sacred to Bacchus.* Barrels, like ours, do indeed occur upon the Trajan Column; but they were not in common use; the famous mystical cysta, upon the vase of S. Denis, resembles a barrel in form.

No. 31. *A bearded Bacchus.*

No. 32. *A votive horn, in marble.* Two of marble, ending in an ox's head, occur at the villa Borghese. The ancients long used the horns of oxen to drink out of, and make libations after meals, or in sacrifices.

No. 33. *A fine Homer.* See the remarks made before.

No. 34. *A Discobolus, a copy of the famous bronze of Myro.* This is a truly fine statue. Myro was a native of Athens, or its territory, and of the same school as Polycletus. One of his most famous works is his *Discobolus*, but his cow is more celebrated. (*Winckelm. Art.* ii. 144.) Quintilian and Pliny speak highly of this *discobolus* of Myro. Statues, &c. of *discoboli* are common, because they erected them in Greece to *Discoboli*. (*Athen. Dipn. i. p. 19. A.*) At the Palace Massimi is a statue, presumed to be a copy of Myro's, upon which opinion see the end of *Tom.* i. of the *Museum Pio-Clementinum*, where are *Mr. Byres's gem*, and *the Etruscan Discobolus.* The pretended *Discobolus*, or *Gladiator*, of the Borghese villa, is probably, thinks Winckelmann, some warrior, who had remarkably signalised himself in a dangerous situation. In Stosch, (*Cl.* 5. 21. *n.* 21. *seq.*) are several gems of *Discoboli*. The *discoboli* upon a coin of Marc. Aurelius, published by Mercurialis (*De Arte gymnast.*) are very suspicious, on account of the coin being so. Faber appears to be mistaken in making the discoboli draped; whereas their nudity is inferred from Homer, in the Odyssey, and affirmed by Ovid; but Faber was misled by the above pretended coin. There were two manners of throwing the discus, one perpendicularly into the air, as a prelude to the trial, the other towards the mark, in the attitude, which is correctly stated in the catalogue.

No. 35. A BUST OF AN UNKNOWN GRECIAN LADY, REPRESENTED IN THE CHARACTER OF ISIS. *It is gracefully terminated by the flower of the Nymphæa Lotus, upon which it appears to rest.* I have placed the above in capitals, to express my admiration of this most precious relic of antiquity, to be classed with the Apollo, and other celebrated works. I think that the murdered Winckelmann, even amidst the pangs of a dying convulsion, would have given a smiling glance upon this illustrious *chef-d'œuvre*. If ever there was a face, which blended respect and love, it is that of this juvenile matron. We northern barbarians regard beauty with the gluttony of the epicure; and "Zounds, what rare dishes, God's! how I could eat ye," would be the gross sentiment, were here to be seen the still celebrated beauty of the girls of Sparta, aided by the sweet music of the oriental voice: but the Grecian Lady preserves a look of dignity, which deprecates desire. Be it that the Medicean Venus was the beauty, which Prometheus created, there is still a physiognomy, depending chiefly upon the eye and its adjacent parts, possessing a dignity, sweetness, and vivacity, which is far beyond the chill tame uniformity of faultless beauty. Such is this exquisite bust! Perhaps it was made at the particular request of his beloved, lovely, and amiable, fair one; and the sweet assurance of his heart, and the conscious pride of thy triumph, sat glorious upon thy features, and exhibited the blessedness of tranquil delight, which pervaded thy full soul! Perhaps love and fortune were united in thy happy history, Grecian Lady! Perhaps, at the moment, when thou wast sitting to the sculptor, the

the whispers of love were poured into thy enraptured ear, by the admiring monarch of thy heart!*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD not now take up my pen to write upon the subject of Caloric, or of Frigoric, as a late correspondent of your's has been pleased to term that which produces the sensation commonly called cold; had I not observed in your Varieties, in your Magazine for December last, that an attempt is stated to be made by Sir Humphry Davy, to explain the nature of heat without any reference to existing theories. That all theories of heat have their difficulties, is, I believe, generally admitted; nor is, I apprehend, your correspondent's on Cold less incumbered than the rest. In his outset, (Magazine for September, p. 115,) observation second, he says that "there are no void spaces in water, therefore the dilatation in question may not be attributed to an augmentation of void space."—I would ask, has not your correspondent made a great mistake in this proposition? In the first place, if there be no void spaces in water, how does it happen that, in impregnating water with carbonic acid gas, its weight is increased much, its volume little or nothing! And, how is your correspondent sure that the dilatation of the water might not be owing to the modification of some gas, or even atmospheric air, at certain temperatures, seeing that water is known to be, at all times, whilst in a state of fluidity, very much disposed to absorb elastic fluids of various kinds? That there is a material difference in the action of cold quicksilver, alkohol, and water, is universally known: might not some of the difference result from the difficulty of obtaining water as a pure homogeneous fluid? I only state this as matter for disquisition; and am aware that the difference can be, or rather has been, accounted for on very different grounds. However, I mention these things *en passant*: I meant more immediately to observe, that the theory of heat, or the attempt to account for those appearances which present themselves in bodies that are heated, by Sir Humphry Davy, seems rather to describe the effects of heat, than its cause. That the particles of water in a liquid or gaseous state, and that the particles of elastic fluids, turn round or roll on their own axes, might be true; but what is it that causes them so to turn!

I have paid some little attention to this subject, and confess that, in an inquiry so abstruse, with Sir Humphry's acknowledged proficiency as a chemist, I cannot think he has yet been more successful than his predecessors. On the contrary, by giving up the idea of heat being a subtile fluid, penetrating all bodies, in proportion to their respective powers of retaining or conducting it, we lose sight of one thing, at any rate, in this inquiry, which is simplicity; and, although simplicity ought to give way to the evidence of facts, we must have, I think, much more than is yet presented to us before we assent to what does not, at least to my mind, carry any thing like demonstration with it.

Huntspill, JAMES JENNINGS.
Dec. 26, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Αλλ᾽ ὁ κεραυνος, ΠΟΘΕΝ; *Aristophanes Nub.*

IPSE facit versus. *Juv.*

——ταχιςα συνειδον απατην, ϗ ψευδος, ϗ θρασυτητα, ϗ βοην, ϗ ωθισμους αυτων, ϗ μυρια αλλα ταυτα. *Lucian.*

SIR,

I AM well aware that there is in general little encouragement for an author's attempt to interest the public in his favour, even under the most palpable injustice! Invective is sure to be plausible, and defence as certain to be tedious. The commodity, indeed, in demand is not *truth*, but *novelty*; and ridicule and sarcasm (weapons which may be wielded with very little dexterity by every one) seem pretty generally in request. The malevolent ambiguity of expression, the cynical sneer, the half-revealed allusion, which afford such agreeable exercises to dullness, are not likely to become unpopular, and will always mingle largely in the rhetoric of the mob. Does not the reader of a well-wrought fiction, under the title of a Review, rendered palatable by the ὀξεα, ϗ δριμεα, ϗ τρυφια, ϗ τα ταυτῃ αδελφα, too generally make common cause with the reviewer, and pursue the triumph with a complacency almost equal to his own?

Every

---

* The Greeks gave to Isis their own, not the Egyptian, style, as appears by a gem in the Florentine Collection (*Tom. i. pl. 54. n. 5.*); but I do not venture to call this bust an *Isis*, upon the mere authority of an engraved portrait. The features are not so dissimilar, according to that portrait, to remove all doubt.

Every critic places himself under a strong temptation to the indulgence of the malevolent passions, and it is an act of no ordinary virtue to subdue it; but, if a candidate in the *same walk* of literature *should ever* undertake to *review* or countenance the review of the *production of a rival*, he had need be well fortified, and more than usually secure of his own integrity. This, indeed, is a situation which, one would think, an enlightened and a conscientious mind would always choose to avoid; preferring justly a security from self-reproach, to the bare possibility of a dishonest triumph! And, if the mere feeling of rivalry can thus bias and disturb the moral faculty, the apprehension of possible success *beyond* his own will place the critic in a still more dangerous situation, and tempt him, like Æneas pursuing Turnus,

——*Telo* sequi, quem prendere cursu
Non poterat. *Æneid XII.*

In February last I announced my design to publish a "*New Translation of Juvenal;*" and I distributed among my friends, and others who were likely to give me their candid opinion, a small pamphlet of 16 pages, containing a version of the First Satire, and of two passages in the Second and Third. Of this little impression (250 copies), I believe that not so many as 40 were *ever even exposed* to sale. The composition was hasty, and in several instances incorrect. I apprised the reader that he *would* be offended with some harsh lines. I did *not* touch on the *demerits* of other translations, nor utter any vain anticipations of my own, (although a certain writer has had the impudence to tell the public I did both.)

I may truly say that "*a review, a long review, of such a loose prospectus*" as this, is a circumstance *perfectly unexampled.* This little pamphlet has been attacked in the *Quarterly*, in an article *nearly as long as itself*, from motives *no doubt extremely pure, and remote from jealousy.* The *Editor* of that work is unquestionably *quite indifferent* to the success of *any Translation* of Juvenal, although some will doubt whether so insulting a notice of *Mr. Gifford's* (for instance) would have been admitted into that publication. I desire to have it known, that this liberal critic has, out of *three hundred lines*, selected *twenty* (some of them incorrect, some the reverse) for the subject of his insulting censure; that he has *suppressed* every passage on which a general opinion might have been founded; that he has made more than one *very awkward* mistake as to *mere matter of fact*, and that he has traduced and misrepresented my work to the public in the grossest manner. Never was there a more bare-faced transaction—*Cretice pelluces.—Juv.*

My work is now in great forwardness for publication: my critic has, therefore, unwittingly afforded me an *opportunity for reply.* I pledge myself to use it: I shall *fully* reply to the observations of this person, in an *appendix*; and shall bring forward, for his and the public entertainment (not forgetting the useful art of *printing in italics*) a number of pleasant misrepresentations, and passages remarkable for '*pathos*,' '*humour*,' or '*dignity*,' from *a Translation of this Author, which I dare say, in the course of his extensive reading, that person must have seen.*

I *will not allow* my reputation to be attacked with impunity, by an anonymous and *suspicious* assailant. My defence may be *expensive*, but it shall be *sure.* If no other mode of redress appear sufficiently ample, I *will print* my translation *again*, and I will annex to it a Translation of the First Satire, by another hand, together with this critique of the Quarterly Review: and I will take care that most readers of that Review shall obtain a copy of it. And, though they will read in the last number of that work (p. 145), that those who write *against Reviewers* are "sometimes abusive, frequently vulgar, often dull, but generally unintelligible," I trust I may lay bare, without any of these qualities, this disgusting and unprincipled attack; and also, that I may convict the writer of this very article of the three first of these accomplishments, in a manner that shall prove entirely satisfactory to every candid and unprejudiced mind, and teach himself in future "*parcere cognatis maculis.—Juvenal.*

In the mean time I request the favour of your inserting this letter in the Monthly Magazine; and (though at the hazard of diminishing from the *novelty* of my work) I have also annexed some specimens of my Translation, which will indeed undergo further revision, but which, even in their present state, will I hope shew that the vaticinations of the Quarterly Review are in no very fair way of being fulfilled. I trust some of your readers *will* compare them with a certain Translation of Juvenal, never to have been noticed by me in any other than the most liberal manner, but for the unmanly

manly attack of which I am obliged to complain—an attack which cancels every obligation to delicacy or reserve.

Requesting, therefore, the insertion of these detached passages, among the poetry of the Monthly Magazine, I remain, &c. C. BADHAM, M.D.

Oxford, Jan. 9, 1813.

From Satire vii. line 53. "Sed vatem egregium," &c.

But he, to all deceptive lustre cold,
In Fancy's richest vein who seeks for gold;
Who stamps his mintage with no vulgar die;
(I feel his pow'r—to paint him dare not try—)
No petty cares nor sorrows should molest
The mighty bard, no terrors haunt his breast;
The shadowy groves—he holds them ever dear,
And from Aonian springs he drinks their waters clear.
O never did the Muses welcome thee
Within their bowers, dejected Poverty!
That wand, round which the ivy tendrils grow,
Abhors the touch of penury and woe!
When in wild strains Horace invoked the god,
And Bacchus listened to the lofty ode;
He hungered not, or none had heard the strain,
Mute and untouch'd that mighty lyre had lain:
By song, by sacred song, alone possest,
No second care must vex the laboring breast;
The bard must yield an undivided soul,
Cyrrha's and Nisa's god demand the whole.
O 'tis the work of no contracted mind,
To dull and cold realities confin'd,
Or troubled lest approaching night should spread
No rug upon the shivering poet's bed,
In Fancy's brilliant visions to behold
The Gods—their fiery steeds—their cars of gold!
The fell Erinnys, and that furious scowl,
Which chill'd with horror the Rutulian's soul!
No, not a snake had coil'd around her head,
Had Virgil lived unsheltered or unfed;
That blast had never blown.——

From the 2d Satire, line 64. "Fugerunt trepidi vera et manifesta canentem."

A tale of truth she sang:—The stoics fled,
Alarm'd, amaz'd, and to their homes they sped.
But, Creticus, what will not *others* do,
When that fine web of silk is worn by you?
'Gainst some *Pollita*, (while the people stare,)
Or Procula more vile, to plead you dare?
Fabulla, you will tell me, is a whore;
Condemn her then—Carfinia too—or more:
Yet shalt thou find, convicted tho' they be,
These harlots dress with greater decency.
But July burns: strip then, and *naked* plead—
Stark mad they'll think thee, and excuse the deed!
Shalt thou, thus clad, pronounce the grave discourse,
And, with unfaultering voice, our laws enforce;
While thy victorious countrymen around,
Feel the crude smart of every recent wound,
Or the rough peasant, from his mountains come,
Who left his plough awhile, to gaze at Rome?
What shall we still be silent, and behold
Yon awful Judge, whom cobweb robes enfold?
Judge, did I say? why it might move our spleen,
If such attire were on a *witness* seen!
In robes pellucid, Creticus we see,
Intrepid champion of our liberty!
Contagion has spread wide this fatal stain
On Roman morals, and shall spread again;
One mangy hog thus in the fields is known
To taint an herd with foulness like his own;
And thus the sunless grape, with shadows vext,
Borrows its blushing colour from the next.

Lin. 100. "Res memoranda novis annalibus," &c.

A mirror!—annalists the fact record—
Was seen, when *civil* discord drew the sword,
Amidst *a general's baggage*—sure the name
Of General, Galba's murderer well became!
With all the toilet's trash, behold him come
To the red fields of sad Bebriacum,
The manners of the palace there retrace,
And spread the mealy poultice o'er his face!
Do what, oppressed by hot Assyria's sun,
The fair Semiramis had blush'd to've done;
Do what had moved sad Cleopatra's scorn
At Actium, in her gilded galley borne!

One who of late the horn or trumpet blew,
Gracchus beheld, and lov'd, and *married* too,
Sestertia,—twice two hundred were the dower;
The deeds were signed; approach'd the nuptial hour;
Friends wish'd him joy, invited to the feast,
And the new bride *reclin'd upon his breast!*
Say, nobles say, do crimes like these demand
Religious rites, or *Law's* avenging hand;
Is it the *Censor* or the *Priest* we need,
To crush the *Man*, or expiate the deed?

Conclusion

Conclusion of 10th Satire.

What, then, does life supply no object, none;
Is there *no* good to ask, no ill to shun?
Nay—but do thou permit *the Gods* to choose
What may be meet to grant, and what refuse.
Giving whate'er *is* good, they oft deny
What only seems so to our erring eye.
Dear to himself is Man; but far more dear
To them, who mark how Passion wins his ear!
To ask a wife, to all their shrines he runs;
That wife they know—they see the future sons:
But (that thou mayst not want a ready prayer,
When the slain swine proclaims thy pious care,)
Ask, that, to health of body, may be joined
That equal blessing—sanity of mind:
Which views the close of life, from terrors free,
As a kind boon, Nature, bestowed by thee!
Which would the soft Assyrian's down resign
All his voluptuous nights, and all his wine,
To share Herculean labours. Mortal, learn,
That, all we teach, upon thyself must turn:
To tranquil life one only way there lies,
Where Virtue leads her willing votaries.
Be Wisdom ours: thou art no more divine,
If we, O Fortune, once forsake thy shrine;
Thy claims to Heaven, 'tis we alone bestow,
We call thee Goddess, and we make thee so.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for August, 1809, you inserted an article of mine upon the equation of time, which subject I hoped to have brought to the notice of some of your readers, who are more particularly conversant in that abstruse science than I can profess myself to be.

I now wish to recur to the practice of Almanack-makers, as to the times of the sun's rising and setting, which are calculated upon the supposition that the sun constantly comes to the meridian at twelve o'clock. But, as this happens on only four days in the year, what, in the name of common sense, can be the reason, why the true and real times of the sun's rising and setting, by a well-regulated clock, are not in preference set down?

For instance, on the 8th of January the sun, by the Almanack, appears to rise exactly at eight and set at four; but the table of equation shews, that the clocks are then seven minutes before the sun. As, therefore, the sun does not, in fact, come to the meridian this day till seven minutes after twelve, were it to rise and set at the times mentioned in the Almanacks; from its rising, till its attaining its meridian height, would be four hours and seven minutes; and, from thence, till its setting, only three hours and fifty-three minutes; so that the morning would be fourteen minutes longer than the afternoon.

Also, by the Almanacks, the times of the sun's rising and setting, for any particular number of days before and after the longest or shortest day, exactly, or very nearly, coincide. Thus, on the 21st of November, (a month before) and also on the 21st of January, (a month after the shortest day,) the sun is said to rise at seven hours forty-four minutes, and set at four hours sixteen minutes. Whereas, by consulting the Equation Table, it will appear that, the sun being, on November 21, thirteen minutes before the clock, the real time of its rising will be at 7·31, and setting at 4·3. Whereas, it being, on January 21, eleven minutes after the clock, the real time of rising and setting will then be at 7·59 and 4·27.

The Almanack-makers may here perhaps deny there being any reason of complaint, as a reference to the Table of Equation will always set matters to rights. But to this it may be asked, (not to mention that many Almanacks are not furnished with an Equation Table,) why go a round-about away to express what may just as easily be expressed explicitly, and without any possibility of misleading?

In fine, were there no such things as clocks and watches, and the true time could only be ascertained by the rising and setting of the sun, or by means of a meridian line, or sun-dial; then indeed a continual reference to the table of equation would be necessary; but, whilst every town and its vicinity is regulated by its public clocks, and others adjusted to them, the science of the equation of time need only concern Almanack-makers, and those whose particular office, or amusement, it is to regulate time-pieces with precision, and not the public in general.

To elucidate the foregoing remarks, I shall here add a comparative view of the times of the sun's rising and setting, during the month of February, by the Almanack, with the times at which it really rises and sets, by a well-regulated clock.

By the Almanack.

February	Rises.	Sets.	Clock fast.
1	7·27	4·33	13m.
2	·26	·34	
3	·24	·36	14
4	·22	·38	
5	·20	·40	
6	7·18	4·42	
7	·17	·43	
8	·15	·45	14
9	·13	·47	
10	·11	·49	
11	7· 9	4·51	
12	· 8	·52	
13	· 6	·54	14
14	· 4	·56	
15	· 2	·58	
16	7· 0	5· 0	
17	6·58	· 2	
18	·56	· 4	14
19	·55	· 5	
20	·53	· 7	
21	6·51	5· 9	
22	·49	·11	
23	·47	·13	13
24	·45	·15	
25	·43	·17	
26	6·41	5·19	13
27	·39	·21	
28	·37	·23	12

Real Times of Rising and Setting.

February	Rises.	Sets.
1	7·40	4·46
2	·40	·48
3	·38	·50
4	·36	·52
5	·34	·54
6	7·32	4·56
7	·31	·57
8	·29	·59
9	·27	5· 1
10	·25	· 3
11	7·23	5· 5
12	·22	· 6
13	·20	· 8
14	·18	·10
15	·16	·12
16	7·14	5·14
17	·12	·16
18	·10	·18
19	· 9	·19
20	· 7	·21
21	7· 4	5·22
22	· 2	·24
23	7· 0	·26
24	6·58	·28
25	·56	·30
26	6·54	5·32
27	·52	·34
28	·49	·35

In the article before alluded to, in your Magazine of August, 1809, I have explained the reasons why the mornings are darker, and the evenings lighter, after the shortest day, than they are at the same number of days before it.

Chichester,
Jan. 15, 1813. J. Marsh.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A PAMPHLET of 210 pages has lately been put into my hands entitled, "The Origin, Nature, and Object of the New System of Education," which is said to be the production of the author of the "Curse of Kehama:" the object of which, I was told, was the claiming for Dr. Bell all the merits of Mr. Lancaster's mode of education, as having been the first who invented the principle, who taught it to Lancaster, and who therefore has the sole merit not only of Lancaster's schools, but of all the schools now establishing by the church of England.

This pamphlet I have perused throughout, notes and all; and the result was, that it appeared to be using a great deal of violence about nothing, unless it could prove, which it cannot, that we have not had Lancastrian schools for the last twelve years back; and that those called Dr. Bell's are now on very similar principles as far as education goes. I wish also it could have proved that the clergy of our own church were not at first inimical to them, on the score of their teaching too much, in going beyond reading. But what shall we say when it confesses that Mr. Lancaster opened his schools in 1798, and that, except in two or three private instances, those under the direction of Dr. Bell, were only parish schools improved;—when it owns, as at page 129, that, "it is impossible to disguise or conceal the fact that the government and clergy have long neglected the important duty of educating the poor;" and again, at page 42, "That, although Dr. Bell had called upon the ministers and clergy, by sending copies of his pamphlet to Lambeth, to Mr. Pitt, and Lord Grenville, yet

yet the clergy, as a body, were not active, and the administration cold;"—when he asserts that the public mind was not prepared to see this great discovery, and hence the cause of Dr. Bell's plans not being advanced.—Yet, after all, we see a simple quaker, without, as the author says, talents or modesty; whom he accuses of malignity, falsehood, cruelty; who is, in short, a fool, a knave, and I know not what; whose friends are all knaves, and liars, and quacks, according to the author's belief.—Yet we see this man find the means to move the sovereign and his family to forward a scheme ruinous, as the author wishes it to appear, to the church and state—to stir that public, so cold to these plans that Dr. B. could not move them, even to go so far as teaching reading—and, ultimately, to found extensive schools all over the king's dominions, still enjoying his patronage and that of people of the first distinction;—when we see all this effected, we must be apt to think that those schools (first claimed as originating with Dr. Bell, and then reprobated for their "*Newgate practices,*") owe something to the man who has kept, and so universally established, them, even something more than to him whose observations contributed to their perfection, inasmuch as deeds surpass words.

The object of this pamphlet, which is continually "kicking against the pricks," seems throughout intended to try the force of ridicule against an unlettered, but useful man, who has passed the greater part of his life in promoting the best interests of both church and state, for no one will dare to deny, not even the author of this violent invective, that, in Lancaster's schools, the majority of the boys educated were children of the church establishment; and even this angry writer is forced to own that to Lancaster's schools, we owe that the friends of the establishment have been roused (see page 105) to exertions of the same beneficial nature. He may "paint an inch thick, but to this complexion he must come at last;" and time and history will only add to Lancaster's fame, as having, by this good action, moved those, whom nothing beside could move, to do their duty.

That men are only "children of a larger growth," the consequences of Mr. Lancaster's procedures have proved,—for jealousy, pure jealousy, has, by God's blessing, put at once an end to his opponents' objections to education, and excited them to further his generous object by erecting schools of their own. This is all perfect gain to the cause which interests the poor and needy; and, while his schools exist, they have no reason to fear that their advantages will be lessened; for, if writing and arithmetic should not be adopted in the others, they may always go to his to finish their education.

The author of the Curse of Kehama might have been angry, very justly, with Joseph Lancaster for writing at all, when he ought only to have been active; he might have found his plans vulgar without any sin; he might have thought him ungrateful to Dr. Bell for his advice. We could excuse this from one, who, in the simplicity of his heart, declares that, Dr. Bell, "of all men since the creation of the world, has done most to render education general—who has discovered the north-west passage in education," &c. &c. (see page 169); but, if he is not quite so patient a quaker as he ought to be, it belongs to his society to reprove him. If his punishments are vulgar, we must not forget that it is with the vulgar he has most to deal, and ought to understand them better than our most eloquent poet, or a man who dashes down his book on the table by way of answer to it; and perhaps with as little effect as Mr. Burke produced in the House with his dagger.

Had Lancaster attempted such a stage-trick, we should soon have heard him called mountebank, and fifty other such epithets added very properly. All this, however, we may pass by, as the Italians say, *per s'fogarci*, and as the effect of *poetic furor*; but we must not suffer a plain assertion, of a plain speaking man, to be misrepresented in the compass of six pages—for, at page 1[illegible]3, our author says, "Mr. Lancaster did arrogate to himself the merit to which Dr. Bell is entitled, by advertising, 'Joseph Lancaster, of the Free School, Borough Road, London, having invented, under the blessing of Divine Providence, a new and mechanical system of education, for the use of schools," &c.; and, at page 134 only, he changes the expression and says, "He now proclaims himself, the Inventor of the system of self-tuition." This either proves that the author has a bad memory, or that he thinks his readers have—for his own book and Lancaster's both give proofs that every becoming acknowledgment was and is made, both by him and his patrons, to Dr. Bell,

Bell, for all the assistance his plans have afforded in the prosecution of this arduous and noble enterprize, now, through their exertions, so practically beneficial to mankind.

The great object has been attained, the convincing the world that education ought and must be given, if we wish to live among men rather than half-brutes; and that rational religion must follow we see, whenever we turn to educated societies.—Why then make so bad a use of a very complete one, as to impede the march of union, by calling the methodists' *Legion* (page 114), the inuendo of which any one may see; ridiculing the whole body of quakers because Mr. L. happens to be one; and treating all dissenters from the church as enemies to the state, by other inuendoes;—when it is notorious that, contributing their full proportion to the support of the government, and more than their full proportion to the church establishment, being in general industrious, and consequently wealthy, they ought by all to be respected? To go after all the profound sophisms of this legal pleader in the cause of Dr. Bell, would be to hunt a Will-of-the-wisp through bog and marsh, and find him at last among the logical monsters*, of whose acquaintance he boasts, at page 168, to frighten the simple quaker, and whose best answer will be, after all, that speech which a poor sweep made to Dean Swift, when threatened by him:

"Get you gone raw-head and bloody bones,
Here's a little boy that don't fear you!"

For there appears to me, that there is now not any use in this violence about nothing: we have and shall have schools every where, and I trust, as this author wisely recommends, parochial schools also, on the Bell or Lancastrian principles, or a better, if better can be found out; but I hope we shall hear no more about their *inventors*, unless we mean to erect a monument to *Peter Della Valle*: rather let us think that our old sovereign was quite as good a politician as the author of this pamphlet, and saw clearly, when he patronised Mr. Lancaster, what would be the result of his encouragement; and, how sure opposition would become the means of promoting general education among all classes of his subjects.

* He talks of Dabitis, dariis, fresisoms, fespames, baraliptons, &c.!—the Quaker must think them incantations.

I take no notice of the author's expenditure of gall against his natural enemies the Edinburgh Reviewers, or his jests upon Mr. Fox's profession; they are both unworthy of him; but they serve clearly to show that he came not to this contest with clean hands, and operate in making all cautious readers careful how they admit his naked assertions.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, Dec. 20, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much gratified with the matter, though not the spirit, of Amator's answer to my inquiries concerning the term *Gambit*, used, but not explained, in a number of chess-books which I had then read. My own conjectures about the terms, **gambit* and *fou*, which have appeared in your interesting Magazine, were sent, but I find not delivered, to you, previous to the appearance of Amator's explanation. The books in which I had in vain searched for the meaning of *gambit*, were, a French copy of Philidor on Chess; some French treatises, without their authors' names; and a great number of Dictionaries. In a French book, with the date 1638, now open before me, the term *fou* is spelled *four*, which is the French for *oven*. I extract the sentence containing it.

"*S'il estoit question de faire paroistre quelque traict d'Arithmeticque sur le ieu des dames: J'aymerois mieux monstrer comme la multiplication et division s'y peuuent faire, tant ès nombres entiers qu'ès rompus, à l'ayde de deux regles disposées en équierre dessus les petits quarreaux du ieu, ou bien selon l'inuention que Neperus a inseré dans sa Rabdologie, enseignant à praticquer les operations des nombres par le mouuement de la tour et du four sur le plan des eschets.*"

Napier's *Rabdologia* was printed at Edinburgh in 1617. In this quotation, the letter *u* is employed for *v*, as in other old books.—For what reason do the editors of Dictionaries, at the present time, class together (most inconveniently) the letters *I J, and U V?* In but few Dictionaries have I seen them separated.

A. BODORGAN.

Nov. 26, 1812.

* Amator did not explain which is the *gambit pawn*. It is, I believe, the pawn which is first moved, in beginning the Gambit.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Number for last November, page 319, I perceive —— craves information respecting the "Kraken," a reputed sea-monster: it is a subject on which I have long sighed for authentic information myself, and I feel persuaded that you will permit me to condole with him, by inserting the following literal extract from a book (in my possession) of orthographical exercises, the compilers of which appear to me to have been actuated by far different motives than to impress such baseless chimeras on the minds of the youths, for whom their book was designed. And he who doubts the existence of such a marvellous story in typography, should, were it practicable, be accommodated with a sight of the book, which is, I believe, out of print.

"The Kraken is a sea-monster, the production of the Norwegian seas; its bulk is said to be a mile and a half in circumference, and, when part of it appears above water, it resembles a number of small islands and sand-banks, on which a number of fish disport themselves, and sea-weeds grow; upon further emerging, a number of pellucid antennas, appear, each about the heighth, size, and form of a moderate mast. And, by their action and re-action, it gathers its food, consisting of small fish. When it sinks, which it does gradually, a dangerous swell of the sea succeeds, and a kind of whirlpool is naturally formed in the water."

If, after the insertion of the foregoing, you should be pestered with incredulous correspondents, the book shall be left at your office, for the benefit of such, by your constant reader, SAMUEL LUKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. MAYNE, in diffusing, by insertion in the Monthly Magazine, the elegant tribute, from the pen of Walter Scott, to Ranald Macdonald, of Ulva House, may have been influenced by that gentleman's "elegant hospitality and polite reception."—Had he taken in his hand a very merry traveller, who was no stranger to those parts about 170 years ago, he would not have thought so highly of the originality of his communication—a festive bard who, before the present instance, has been well known to Mr. Scott.—Such familiar scenery as,

"Bridges, fountains, mountains, valleys,
Huts, cells, hillocks, highways, shallows."

Or—

————————"caves of wonder,
Echoing the Atlantic's thunder."

Or—

"Friends that love, or are loved by me,
&c. &c."

were probably given with the view, rather to promulgate, than to add to, the fame of talents so distinguished as Walter Scott's.

Observing also that Mr. S. is about to lay before the public a work that report speaks highly of, embracing the period that preceded the rebellion in the counties of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, I cannot do less than presume that his old friend Barnaby will fill a distinguished place in his three favourite counties, and be dished up in the dramatis personæ, do the honours of the table, and take his drops, with as much festive glee as little Jeffery was served up at court about the same time.

I cannot but regret, but at the same time it is some consolation to Mr. Scott, that a gentleman, whose fame and whose talents were the theme of admiration in his day, and whose versification was unrivalled, should have used with unsparing hand from the same source, (I mean Mr. Pope) without acknowledgment, without care or desire, "to brynge owte of deadlye darkenesse vnto lyvelye lyghte," their author, whose name was William Bosworth, esq. the facetious, but hitherto unknown personage, "Drunken Barnaby," and a volume of poems printed for Wm. Sheares, at the Bible, in St. Paul's church yard, 1653—a gentleman, of a line of ancestry extending from William the Norman to the present day, a race that would highly gratify and indemnify Mr. Scott for the trouble of investigation—one of whom edited and printed at the Elzevir press the manuscripts of the celebrated William Gilbert, of Colchester, and the first writer on the Magnet.

Mr. Pope's imitation of Bosworth, has in one instance extended to ten lines:

"Then, if the Muses can forbid to die,
As we, their priests, suppose, why may not I,
Although the least and hoarsest in the quire,
Clear beams of blessed immortality inspire,
To keep thy blest remembrance ever young,
Still to be freshly in all ages sung,
Or, if my work in this unable be,
Yet shall it ever live upheld by thee;

For

For thou shalt live, though poems should
decay,
Since parents teach their sons thy praise to
say;
And to posterity, from hand to hand,
Convey it with their blessing and their
land*."

Lambeth Marsh. FRANCIS ALLISON.
January 26, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AFTER an interruption of several months, I proceed to complete the design, which was explained in your Miscellany at the opening of this inquiry into the use of the dead languages in a system of education. What remains is to make a comparative estimate of the value of the mental furniture which will probably be laid in at a given age under the different systems of instruction. It is necessary that the age be defined, because the question is not—what mental furniture is of most value as a viaticum for life, sound classical learning, or various information in the arts, sciences, history, &c. The inquiry is simply this, will a boy or girl, say at the age of fourteen, derive such advantages from that acquaintance with one or both of the learned languages which may have been made at that age, as will repay them for the expense of time and labour in making it; and are those advantages so great as to make it credible, that, in a large majority of cases, the stock of knowledge which might have been laid in at the same age by a different process would not be a possession of equal value.

The following reasons for considering the stock which may be acquired under the old mode as most valuable will be thought perhaps to have some weight. In the first place, it ought not to be objected that the stock obtained is of words only, and therefore of little worth. He who considers that the accurate knowledge of words implies no mean acquaintance with things, and that the whole business of life is transacted by the aid and through the medium of words, will not certainly be much staggered by this popular, but not very profound, objection. Knowledge is said to be power, and it is proved to be so in the knowledge of words as well as in every other branch. It is not at the bar, or in the senate alone, that the power of language is evinced. Indeed it would not be easy to name an advantage which is felt at all places, and on all occasions, equally with that which arises from the accurate knowledge and able use of language. It is not necessary that all men should be chemists, astronomers, or naturalists; but it is necessary that all should hold converse with their fellow men, and it will always be an ornament and an advantage to do this well. No plan of education is good for general practice which is not adapted to the general destination of children. To live in society, to negociate by words, to speak, to write, (sometimes for entertainment and sometimes for use;) these form a part, and a very principal part, of the general destination of children; but few are destined to live in the laboratory, observatory, or museum. Let it be granted, that, of two youths of fourteen, possessing equal powers, but educated on the different systems, a greater number of facts, historical or physical, may be stored in the memory of one than of the other; it must also be allowed, on the other side, that one will be a much better master of language than the other. If he open books of science, he will not be startled by words of strange and unintelligible aspect in every page, for the import of every technical term is plain, because he knows them in their elements, the languages from which they are drawn; and, if he peruse a production of taste and genius, a thousand beauties will meet his eye, which are invisible to the reader whose learning is bounded by the English and French languages, and who is consequently unable to analyse half the words, and perceive half the images, that enrich the work.

There are few who, having studied the ancient languages with any tolerable success till they reached the age of fourteen or fifteen, are not ready to acknowledge their conviction, that no part of their time has been better spent. But it would be difficult to find many men, who, in maturer years, hold in much estimation the sum total of general information obtained when they were boys, and who think that any acquirement of that age, which was not strictly elementary, contributed much to their subsequent attainments. There is one great excellency in the system that is here defended, which appears not to have been well considered by its opponents. It accomplishes many

---

* Bosworth, to the immortal memory of the fairest and most virtuous lady, the Lady ———.

many objects at once, all of great value, either for ornament or use, and many for both; and greater praise than this can scarcely be deserved by any plan of instruction. The youth who has gained a correct knowledge only of the Latin language, will in the mean time have acquired the orthography of his own language, for he will seldom spell wrong who can analyse almost every word. Also the syntax of his own language will be better understood, and more dexterously applied by him, than is commonly done at any age by the mere English scholar. The study of the ancient languages will carry along with them no inconsiderable acquaintance with the history of ancient nations, (including geography,) those particularly of Greece and Rome. The names, character, and actions, of the greatest men of antiquity, will be familiar to the classical learner. Ancient mythology, of which no well-educated person must be ignorant, cannot be unknown. The fables of the poets, the opinions of the philosophers, the politics, oratory, manners, customs, and institutions of the ancients, will all make a valuable part of the mental furniture thus incidentally and collaterally acquired.

The elements of geometry, and in algebra the solutions of questions in quadratic equations, ought to be attainments of the same age; and, with little labour to the classical pupil, a much better knowledge of the French, Italian, or Spanish, languages may have been gained than is commonly possessed by those who are unacquainted with the parent language.

If there be a mode of training by which, at the age of fourteen or fifteen, more useful and applicable knowledge might have been obtained, I believe it is not too much to say, that it is yet untried and unknown in practice, and has never even been explained to the public. I shall suppose the destination of the youth, whom we have now brought to his fifteenth year, to be a merchant's counting-house. If he is to become a student in either of the universities there can be no question about his previous training. There remain two good years on the lowest calculation before it will be generally thought expedient to plant him at the desk. This time may be well employed, not only in adding to his stock of classical learning, but in the careful and critical reading (which will not be now impracticable) of several of the best English authors. As he is of an age to comprehend political relations, and to take an interest in the political events of the day, the study of modern history and geography will be now connected with an exercise of the intellect, that will render it both pleasant and profitable. It will also be time to apply the elements of geometry to several branches of natural philosophy; and, before he takes leave of his school, it will be proper to conduct him through some courses in experimental philosophy. Should it be apprehended that, by acquirements so much above the business of the counting-house, he should be unfitted for its practice, let it be recollected, that he will take with him habits of application, industry, and reflection, that will much more than turn the balance in his favour; and thus the man of business will be also the man of taste and liberality.

If for these reasons a classical education should be thought the best for boys, who are not destined to the liberal professions, I know of nothing that should make the reasons inapplicable to children of the other sex. Habits of attention and accuracy, a correct taste in literature, and all the useful and ornamental knowledge which is incidentally acquired in the study of the languages and best writers of antiquity, must tend to refine and raise the mind both of man and woman. And the female who is thus endowed must, in the judgment of every man of sense and education, be estimated more highly for the possession in every social relation, as companion, friend, wife, and mother. Nor is it likely that the substitution of thought for levity, and of sound learning for sentimental romance, should prove a disqualification for the discharge of domestic duties.

JOHN MORELL.

Chingford.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

He left the name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral or adorn a tale.

Johnson.

SIR,

PUBLIC opinion appears already to have travelled far on the journey towards forming a very just conclusion respecting the lunacy of the miserable destroyer of the late prime minister. The few among us who have made the developement of the phenomena of deranged human mind their peculiar object of investigation, could not hesitate for a moment

moment in their decision on BELLINGHAM'S case: the short history of his public conduct, anterior to his letter to Bow-street; the threat contained in that letter; his preparation for the immolation of a victim to his (as he conceived) wounded feelings; his indifference who that victim was; his mode of gratifying that irresistible propensity to shed blood, which so many convalescent madmen have declared it impossible to counteract; his speech and conduct immediately subsequent to the horrid act; the opening of his address to the Jury; his letters to Liverpool; finally, his behaviour on the scaffold, are sufficient proofs of his insanity: more might be readily collected. I shall not, on this occasion, multiply them; being more solicitous to excite attention to the melancholy causes which have led to the sudden destruction of two fellow creatures, an event which has taken so firm a hold of the general humane feeling, before that feeling becomes directed into some new channel.

When an earthquake, an inundation, or a dreadful fire, have committed immense ravages, the astonished survivors, upon recovering the use of their faculties, inquire how they shall prevent posterity from suffering similar miseries, how they shall render a calamitous event subservient to a beneficial result: hence the late Attorney-general, when addressing the Jury, says, "I ask you to take care, by your verdict, that the public shall not be left open in future to such detested murders." Now this request, however judiciously made, could only have reference to the madman then at the bar; for what verdict of the most enlightened tribunal can secure the world from the direful consequences of neglected insanity? No punishment, however terrific to the sane observer, will deter the insane from executing his once firmly determined purpose: a more extended knowledge of the prelusive evidences leading to confirmed lunacy; and secondly, a more humane, prompt, and decisive mode of conduct towards the subjects of this most dreadful of diseases, constitute the only rational measures that can be adopted to prevent "such detested murders," and likewise diminish the black catalogue of self-destroyers, whose histories almost diurnally stain our journals; *e.g.* the very newspaper of the week which records the trial of Bellingham, observes, "On Sunday evening, 3d May, Mr. O. spent the afternoon at a friend's house, with his wife, and left her to come home and cut the throats of his two children and shoot himself." This short history, and that of the murderess of the unfortunate Barrister Errington, a few years since, are the history of numbers which have almost weekly been recorded for half a century past: the last mentioned lunatic, like Bellingham, displayed similar loftiness of conduct, and tenacity of opinion; she wrote a threatening letter, made arrangements for a journey, took that journey, and fatally executed her threat, with as much order and regularity as the most correct judgment could have effected; yet, of her chronic partial insanity, who ever entertained a single doubt?

Insanity is an increasing evil; it is a neglected, as it has ever been a despised, malady. Other alarming and dangerous diseases attract towards the sufferers of them all the assistance that can be procured; but a repulsive atmosphere extends its baleful influence around the unfortunate lunatic: hence, those who are nearest them in consanguinity stand aghast, and become awe-struck; whilst madness is silently sapping the foundations of a mind most dear to them, ruining God's image in the most awful manner, and preparing for the survivors of the suicide or murderer ceaseless remorse and unavailing regret.

Will any intelligent reflecting mind now assert, that, if the letter sent to the magistrates by Bellingham had received the attention it merited, all the sad business which has followed would not have been prevented, and the principal actor in it have been committed to the care of the keeper of Hadfield? Or, will such minds believe, that, had the latter maniac effected his horrible intentions, he would have been now in existence? Let then the gentle voice of humanity be heard whilst the subject is fresh in every memory—for in what corner of the empire breathes the man who is not interested in this momentous discussion—and not heard alone, but acted upon in every endeared domestic circle, where the sanity of an individual is merely suspected; and, where this happily is not the case, let it never be out of the pale of remembrance that insanity is not a declining disease, and that its facility of entrance into any family is greater than is commonly suspected; that, like other enormous evils, it must be nipped in the bud, the first dawnings of the approach of the foul fiend alone affording a period when the impending mischief will admit of complete arrestation.

Some of the public papers have said that assassination is abhorrent to the English character, "even when goaded to insanity by real or imaginary evils." Such an assertion must be considered as made relative to sanity; for insanity is as tyrannical a leveller as death. An immense majority of suicides and assassinators are precisely of Bellingham's description; and those who are competent judges of mental aberration well know that the partially insane are the most to be dreaded. Why the history of this man's physical and mental constitution was not minutely inquired into by the proper investigators, I know not; but it may be asked, without offence, were the two medical men called upon, according to the statement of the learned counsel, properly subpœned, or were sufficient steps taken to excite their humanity in behalf of the due administration of strict impartial justice according to law, on behalf of the injurer as well as the injured? Notwithstanding the apparently convincing proofs of deliberation, method, and contrivance, with which an act of insane destruction has been perpetrated, and which have been adduced as proofs of the presence of sanity at the awful moment, such evidence is not supported by facts deduced from the history of madness; for, when the antecedent history of a suspected subject, with the evidences of corporeal ailment, which in a greater or less degree attend every suicide and destroyer of his species, can be fairly brought into the view of a calm, qualified, and unprejudiced inquirer, the presence of actual insanity will be discovered, and the mischief found to have taken place mechanically.

The two men who have furnished so much food for reflecting minds during the last three weeks, will not have died in vain, if the survivors can be rouzed to devote more attention than has hitherto been paid to the bodily and mental symptoms which always mark predisposition to insanity. The changes indicating the approach of actual disease are manifest in the countenance, particularly the eyes, in the irregularity of the performance of all the natural functions, in the domestic habits; the general manners, common mode of conversation, and tone of voice,—all these, with many other circumstances admitting enumeration, are now reversed; mental irritation, combined with a certain physical state, produces dread of want or of suffering, attended by a goading desire to escape, which at length annihilates every moral tie, extinguishes every tender affection; the man lives but for himself: hence originates the dreadful impulse to destroy a supposed enemy, or to lift the hand to self-destruction.

These few observations, selected from the history of insanity, are demonstratively conclusive that every person labouring under the general changes above specified, becoming an advocate for summary justice being executed, by some desperate mode, upon their supposed enemies, for imaginary or trifling affronts or neglects; or who is frequently defending the lawfulness of suicide, and obliquely hinting at the most feasible methods of executing his purposes; ought to be instantly and energetically secluded from society, and subjected to appropriate physical and moral treatment in an insulated retirement; for thus, and thus alone, can the public be effectually secured from the dreadfully mischievous consequences of suicide, and from the appalling shocks of assassinations so often occurring, as the bitter fruits of neglected insanity.

But the subject opens to view an almost boundless scene for contemplative inquiry; a letter is too contracted a space to admit of that extended discussion which so serious an event deserves. Having ventured to break the ground, I hope its cultivation on this much-neglected matter will be ardently pursued, and that vigour of attention inspired, which alone can diminish, if not wholly prevent, the so frequent recurrence of scenes which produce such agonizing consequences.

Chester. GEORGE NESSE HILL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I KNOW not whether your correspondent, Mr. JAMES PARRY, will allow me to be classed among the "*discerning* public;" but, be that as it may, I have a faculty of looking about me, which I occasionally exercise by reading your valuable Magazine; and I farther endeavour to "discern between things that differ;" by virtue of which faculty I think I have "discerned" that your said correspondent has been hurried on by precipitance, while he fancies he has been guided by candour: in which too, I apprehend, "a discerning public" will go with me in opinion.

For, first, I venture to state it as the opinion of "a discerning public," that it is

is precipitate for a man to write on a subject which he does not thoroughly comprehend, which appears to me to be precisely the predicament in which Mr. Parry, the bridge-builder, has placed himself. This gentleman makes the resistance, or (as Dr. Hutton terms it in the proposition which has called forth Mr. P.'s strictures,) "the efficacious force of the pier to prevent its being overturned by the arch," to depend in great measure upon *the weight and magnitude* of the arch itself: this is just as reasonable as it would have been for a dozen people to have taken "the *great* Lambert," and, after heaving him over the battlements of a church tower, to say, "There, there! don't be afraid! you are a heavy man, 'tis true, but that will *keep* you from falling." With such notions of pressure and resistance, a man may be well fitted for a "castle-builder," in the *air* I mean: but, if Mr. P. endeavour to reduce his theory into practice, in bridge-building, I would gladly travel from the Lincolnshire fens into Somersetshire, for the purpose of "discerning" the stability of some of his erections.

Secondly, the "discerning public" will agree with me in considering it precipitate, and precipitately uncandid too, to hunt out and expose what Mr. P. thinks "reprehensible," in a work which was avowedly given to the public in haste, without endeavouring to ascertain whether the author have ever been able to publish his more matured investigations on the subject. In the second edition of Dr. Hutton's Principles of Bridges, the preface is thus terminated: "This little work, which was *hastily* composed on a particular occasion, having been long out of print, is now *as suddenly* reprinted in the same form, on the present occasion, of the report of a new bridge proposed to be thrown across the Thames at London: *reserving the long-intended edition, on a much larger and more improved plan, till a more convenient opportunity.*" This, the "discerning public" will observe, was written and published *twelve* years ago. Did it never occur to Mr. Parry's mind, as a possible thing, that, in the course of these twelve years, Dr. Hutton might have actually given to the world his long-promised improved and enlarged edition? If not, he has been most indefensibly and "undiscerningly" precipitate. If, on the other hand, he *did* know that the doctor had given a greatly enlarged and improved edition, in the first volume of his "Tracts," published early last year, and there entirely remodelled the section on piers; where was his candour when he sat down to write strictures upon the edition of 1801?

I beg leave to recommend this first volume of Tracts to Mr. Parry's serious attention: and, if he will excuse a very friendly hint, I would farther advise him, however much he may be devoted to the practice of his art, no more to write on the theory, till he so far understands it, at least, as to be convinced that the matter, which, by its pressure upon a pier tends to overset it, does not, by means of the same pressure, prevent its being overturned.

Woolwich, OLINTHUS GREGORY.
February 8, 1813.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMORANDA LUSITANICA; *by* JOHN ADAMSON.

Luis de Camöens.

HAVING in hand a life of Camöens, upon a much more extended scale than has hitherto been attempted, I refer such of your readers as honour my Memoranda with their perusal, to the sketches which preface the volumes of Mickle and Lord Strangford; and, after giving a few specimens of the sonnets of this much injured bard, crave your indulgence to make some queries as to the books which are necessary for the completion of my intended Memoirs.

SONETO XXX.

Está o lascivo, e doce passarinho,
Com o biquinho as pennas ordenando;
O verso sem medida, alegre, e brando,
Despedindo no rustico raminho.

O cruel caçador, que do caminho,
Se vem callado, e manso desviando,
Com prompta vista a sétta endireitando,
Lhe da no Estygio Lago eterno ninho.

Deste arte o coraçaõ, que livre andava,
(Postoque já de longe destinado.)
Onde menos temia, foi ferido,
Porque o frécheiro cego me esperara
Para que me tomasse descuidado,
Em vossos claros olhos escondido.

SONNET XXX.

Behold yon little songster, sportive, gay,
Which, warbling sweet his tuneful woodland note,
With slender beak decks out his feather'd coat,
And hops unfearful on from spray to spray.

Then see the savage fowler, softly come
On tip-toe, stealing—cautious in his art
He draws the fatal string—the death-plum'd dart
Consigns the little trembler to his doom.

Just so my heart, tho' destin'd for a state,
Where love should dwell, and pour forth tender sighs,
Was struck much more unconscious of its fate;
For in the sparkling lustre of thine eyes,
Concealed, the blindfold archer was in wait,
That he might so his careless prey surprize.

SONETO 73.

Suspiros inflammados, que cantais,
A Tristeza com que eu vivi taõ lédo;
Eu morro, e naõ vos levo, porque hei medo,
Que ao passar do Letheo vos percais.

Escriptor para sempre já ficais
Onde vos mostraraõ todos co'o dedo,
Como exemplo de males; e eu concedo
Que para aviso de outros estejais.

Em quem, pois, virdes largas esperanças
De amor, e da fortuna, (cujos danos
Alguns teraõ por bemaventuranças,)
Dizei-lhe, que os servistes muitos anos,
E que em fortuna tudo saõ mudanças,
E que em amor naõ ha senaõ enganos.

SONNET 73.

Ye sighs, that breathe the sadness of my soul,
With which I liv'd contented and serene!
I die—yet leave you in this mortal scene,
Dreading, lest in my voyage, from mem'ry's scroll
Struck out, you sink beneath oblivion's dark controul.

For ever, as a beacon, now you stand,
To guard from error those who idly dream,
That love is joy—that fortune's golden gleam
Will bow obsequious to their fond command,—
A mark to warn from shipwreck on a fatal strand.

Say, you have stoop'd in rev'rence at their feet,
For long a slave—but that at last you found
Fortune was fickle, ever changing ground,
And Love composed of falsehood and deceit.

SONETO 93.

Pensamentos, que agora novamente,
Cuidados vaõs em mi resuscitais,
Dizei-me: E ainda naõ vos contentais,
De ter a quem vos tem taõ descontente?

Que phantasia he esta, que presente,
Cad 'hora ante os meus olhos me mostrais?
Com hũus sonhos taõ vãos, inda tentais
Quem nem por sonhos póde ser contente?

Vejo-vos pensamentos alterados,
E naõ quereis, de esquivos, declarar-me,
Que he isto que vos traz taõ enleados?
Naõ me negueis, se audais para negar-me;
Porque se contra mi estais levantados,
Eu vos ajudarei mesmo a matar-me.

SONNET 93.

Tell me, my thoughts! which now before me raise,
Of woes the sad remembrance, and renew
The grief I fondly hop'd no more to view;
Is not my measure full of hapless days?
How is it that, in vacant forms of air,
Mine eye each hour some long-lost vision sees?
With dreams and shadows would you soothe the care
Of him whom dreams and shadows ne'er could please?

I see you sadly chang'd, e'en with disdain,
Refusing mention of the secret spell,
That holds you thus in doubt. The charm disclose—
Though sworn to silence, let me not in vain
Intreat—If leagu'd against my life—yet tell—
For I will join to end my term of woes.

SONETO 180.

Horas breves de meu contentamento,
Nunca me pareceo quando vos tinha,
Que vos visse mudados taõ asinha
Em taõ compridos annos de tormento.

As altas torres, que fundei no vento,
Levou, em fim, o vento que as sostinha:
Do mal que me ficou a culpa he minha,
Pois sobre cousas vãas fiz fundamento.

Amor com brandas mostras apparece,
Tudo possivel faz tudo assegura;
Mas logo no melhor desapparece,
Estranho mal! Estranha desventura!
Por hum pequeno bem que desfallece,
Hum bem aventurar, que sempre dura!

SONNET 180.

Short hours of joy! as on ye fleeting past,
How little did I ween, the gay delight
Would soon be follow'd by so sad a blight,
And years of grief that should for ever last,
Those airy prospects form'd on fancy's scope,
Soon by the power that rais'd them was o'erthrown,
Of all my woes mine is the fault alone,
Who on such slight foundation built my hope.

What forms deluding and enchanting shew,
Deceitful Love assumes to gain his pow'r,
Kind, condescending, then to pangs of woe
Exulting leaves his victim—luckless hour!
When Fortune will'd I should become his sport,
And change long-lasting peace for joys so short.

SONETO 265.

Doce contentamento ja passado,
Em que todo o meu bem só consistia;
Quem vos levou de minha companhia,
E me deixou de vos taõ apartado?

Quem

Quem cuidou que se visse neste estado
Naquellas breves horas d'alegria,
Quando minha ventura consentia,
Que de enganos vivesse meu cuidado?

Fortuna minha foi cruel, e dura,
Aquella que causou meu perdimento,
Com a qual ninguem póde ter cautella,
Nem se engane nenhuma creatura,
Que naõ póde nenhum impedimento,
Fugir do que lhe ordena sua estrella!

SONNET 265.

Sweet buried bliss! from whose pure source alone
My comfort came, and all my joys arose;
Borne by what hand, and whither art thou flown,
While I am left to weep, and sunk in woes,
Thy distance long to wail?—Ah, who, that view'd
My short liv'd hours of peace, when Fortune's smile
Was kind, and hid my cares beneath its guile—
Could think to see me thus by fate subdued?
But fortune chang'd, and made me feel her smart,
And robb'd me of the bliss, which now these eyes
Deplore—for loss of which are heav'd my sighs—
For vain against her pow'r is human art;
And 'tis fallacious hope and idle pain,
To fly the evils that her stars ordain.

For the under-mentioned books the following prices will be given, and the possessors are requested to communicate, by letter, with me at Newcastle upon Tyne.

	£.	s.	d.
For a complete set of the Lusiada y Rimas Varias de Camöens, commentadas por Manuel de Faria	5	5	0
For the Latin translation of the Lusiad, by Dr. Thomas de Faria; Lisbon, 1621	1	1	0
For the Latin translation of the Luciad, by Andre Baiao	1	1	0
For the Castilian translation, by Bento Caldeira, Alcala, 1588	1	11	6
For ditto, by Luis Gomes de Tapia; Salamanca, 1580	1	11	6
For ditto, by Henrique Garcez; Madrid, 1591	1	11	6
For the Italian translation, by Antonio Paggi; Lisbon, 1658	1	1	0
For an anonymous ditto; Turin, 1772	1	1	0
For the French translation, by Mr. Du Perron de Castera; Paris, 1735	0	15	0
For an anonymous ditto; Lisbon, 1722, 4to.	1	1	0
For the ditto of M. de la Harpe; London, 1776	0	15	0
For the Bibliotheca Lusitanica, by the Abba de Diogo Barbosa Machada, complete	10	10	0

I shall feel extremely obliged by any communication relative to a medal struck by Sir John Dillon, in 1782, in honour of Camöens, of which an engraving is inserted in vol. 54 of the Gentleman's Magazine, and where, I am of opinion, there is a mistake in the spelling of the first word on the reverse.

JOHN ADAMSON.

Newcastle upon Tyne, Jan. 23, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is evident, that, upon several occasions, Pope has been ambitious to enter the lists against Dryden, not as an envious rival, *sed propter amorem*, as inspired with a noble emulation of his fame. And even those critics who most eagerly assert his inferiority to his great predecessor, will not say that he has ingloriously failed. Pope's translation of the Iliad certainly rises, upon the whole, much above Dryden's version of the Eneid. If his Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, will not endure a comparison with the matchless effusion of Dryden's Muse on the same occasion, the Essay on Man must ever rank as a production of far higher value than the scholastic Hind and Panther, or the more philosophic Religio Laici; ennobled as they both are by many passages of glowing and genuine poetry. The Dunciad, however inauspicious and even disgusting the subject, displays more genius than the keen and exquisite satire of the Mac Flecknoe, from which it is manifestly borrowed; and the light texture of which, though affecting no splendor of ornament, is indeed better adapted to the triviality of the purpose.

Pope's Temple of Fame, imitated from Chaucer, is unquestionably not equal to Dryden's Palamon and Arcite, the Knight's Tale of the venerable old bard modernized: but the Epistles to Arbuthnot, Addison, and Jervas, may surely vie in poetic excellence with those of Dryden, to his kinsman Dryden of Chesterton, to Congreve and Kneller. The Epistle to Arbuthnot abounds too much with egotism, and borders upon pride and spleen; but it is full of wit, interest, and animation. That of Dryden to D——, is dignified and tranquil, and presents some delightful rural images; and

and it breathes, what is rarely to be met with in Dryden, the spirit of constitutional freedom. The Poems addressed to Congreve and Addison, are in the highest strain of panegyric; and it is hard to determine which of the two poets compliments the most happily and elegantly. The concluding lines of the former are wonderfully tender and pathetic:

"Already I am worn with care and age,
And just abandoning the ungrateful stage,
Unprofitably kept at Heaven's expense,
I live a rent-charge on his providence;
But you, whom every Muse and Grace adorn,
Whom I foresee to better fortune born;
Be kind to my remains; and oh! defend,
Against your judgment your departed friend;
Let not the insulting foe my fame pursue,
But shade those laurels that descend to you."

The Epistles, however, to Kneller and Jervas, are those which best admit of comparison. The former is much the longest, but a great proportion of it is flat and prosaic; the latter is polished with the utmost care, and contains not a single superfluous couplet. Nevertheless, there are some paragraphs in the Epistle to Kneller which may justly be deemed superior to any in the rival composition. It may also be remarked, that Dryden displays more knowledge of the art of painting than Pope, and expresses himself in more appropriate terms:

"By slow degrees the godlike art advanc'd,
As man grew polish'd, picture was enhanc'd;
Greece added posture, shade and perspective,
And then the mimic art began to live;
Yet perspective was lame, no distance true,
But all came forward in one common view;
No point of light was known, no bounds of art,
When light was there, it knew not to depart;
But glaring on remoter objects play'd,
Not languished and insensibly decay'd."

Dryden's contempt of that vanity which prompts so many insignificant characters to employ the most eminent artists, it may almost indeed be said to confine them to mere portrait painting, breaks forth with true poetic indignation, and we listen with sympathetic feeling when he exclaims:

Good Heaven! that sots and knaves should be so vain,
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;
And stand recorded at their own request,
To future times a libel or a jest."

The last lines of this epistle must be ranked among the happiest passages that ever were produced by the pen of Genius:

"More cannot be by mortal art express'd,
But venerable age shall add the rest;
For time shall with his ready pencil stand,
Retouch your figures with his ripening hand,
Mellow your colours and embrown the teint,
Add every grace which time alone can grant;
To future ages shall your fame convey,
And give more beauties than he takes away."

The close of Pope's Epistle to Jervas is also highly elegant, though it has less of poetic elevation and enthusiasm:

"Beauty, frail flower that every season fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years;
Thus Churchill's race shall other hearts surprize,
And other beauties envy Wortley's eyes;
Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And soft Belinda's blush shall ever glow.

O! lasting as those colours may they shine,
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy line;
New graces yearly like thy works display,
Soft without weakness, without glaring gay;
Led by some rule that guides, but not constrains,
And finished more thro' happiness than pains;
The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire,
One dip the pencil, and one string the lyre.
Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an air divine in every face;
Yet should the Muses bid my numbers roll,
Strong as their charms, and gentle as their soul,
With Zeuxis Helen, thy Bridgewater vie,
And these be sung till Granville's Myra die;
Alas! how little from the grave we claim!
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name."

Mason, the friend of Gray, has also, in an Epistle prefixed to his translation of Fresnoy, addressed the late Sir Joshua Reynolds on the same subject. But he must be regarded as the Lepidus of the poetic triumvirate, bearing no proportion to his illustrious associates. His version of Fresnoy has, however, with the assistance of Sir J. Reynolds's notes, in a great measure superseded the prose translation of Dryden; which will, however, long be kept alive by the beautiful, though fanciful, parallel of poetry and painting, which Dryden has made an appendage to it. As the knowledge which this great poet possessed of the art

art of painting appears to have been not inconsiderable, it is surprizing that, in his Epistle to Congreve, he should have fallen into so strange an historical and chronological error, as the following fine complimentary lines exhibit:

All this thou blooming youth you have achiev'd,
Nor are your foiled contemporaries griev'd;
So much the sweetness of your manners move,
We cannot envy you because we love;
Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw
A beardless consul made against the law,
And join his suffrage to the votes of Rome,
Though he with Hannibal was overcome;
Thus old Romano bowed to Raffaelle's fame,
And scholar to the youth he taught became."

Now, the fact is, that Giulio Romano was indeed the scholar, but not the instructor, of Raffaelle, who was born in 1483, nine years before Romano, a disparity of years between the master and pupil by no means singular or wonderful. The master of Raffaelle, it is well known, was Pietro Perugino, whose hard and dry manner Raffaelle originally imbibed; and was not emancipated from, till, on repairing to Rome, he first saw and studied the works of Michael Angelo, who, though his senior, survived him more than forty years. "Giulio Romano," says M. Fresnoy, "was the most excellent of all Raffaelle's disciples;" and, in his Poem, he classes him with the two former, as the grand triumvirate of painters: and Sir J. Reynolds allows, "that they all justly deserved the high rank in which he has placed them." Their peculiar excellencies consisted chiefly in the correctness and truth of drawing, a wonderful energy of expression, and what the Italians call "the grand *gusto* of style and design." Those of the Roman, Bolognese, and Florentine schools, who approached nearest to them, were Caravaggio, Parmegiano, the Caraccis, Domenichino, Guido Rheni, Albani, Andrea Del Sarto, Spagnoletto, Guercino, Pietro Cortona, Salvator Rosa, Luca Giordano, and Carlo Maratti (who died so late as the year 1713,) with the character of *Ultimus Romanorum*. The Lombard, or Venetian, School also produced very great artists, who excelled those of Rome, Bologna, and Florence, in the knowledge of light and shadow, the brilliancy of colouring, and perhaps in grace and beauty, as opposed to that grandeur of style which, in Michael Angelo, the most sublime of artists, and others of the Roman school, touched the limits of extravagance. Of the Venetian School were Titian, Correggio, Bassano, Tintoret, and Paul Veronese. Of these great artists, Pope thus, with the rapture of an amateur, expresses himself:

"Each heavenly piece unwearied we compare,
Match Raffaelle's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air;
Caracci's strength, Corregio's softer line,
Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine."

I

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN contemplating the phenomena of matter, we are apt to consider its effects on us as its inherent properties; and to look for results as arising from properties *per se*, which properties only exist in certain effects on our perceptions. Nor are we often able to detect and separate the effects which result from habit and education, from those properties which truly belong to the natural phenomena. In no branches of philosophical inquiry are men more imposed upon by these delusions than in Chemistry, and in all that relates to the science of Optics. Nothing is so difficult as to divest ourselves of the notion, that acids are not intrinsically acid, nor alkalis intrinsically alkaline. On no subject are we so deluded, as by our experience in the phenomena of Vision; nor is it so difficult, in any other branch of knowledge, to divest ourselves of notions acquired in infancy, enforced by continued experience, and confirmed by imperfections of language, which usually speaks of the effect when it means the cause.

In treating, for example, on VISION, with a view to arrive at truth, it is necessary to consider its phenomena as so many perceptions residing within ourselves, and that it is those perceptions and their sufficient causes, which we are to examine. Without our optic nerves, and the mechanism by which those nerves are made sensible of external objects, we could have no conception of light, and its effects and properties. The world would be a world of solid darkness, but for the power we possess of seeing, by the mechanism of the eye, through the agency of Light; we cannot therefore treat justly of the causes, except by tracing them in close connection with their effects.

What then is the purpose of our visual

sual organs? To enable us to perceive objects at a distance?—How is this effected? By the perception of the optic nerve, produced by the aptitude of the Eye to secrete and economize Light, and to receive impressions which we designate by the name of Vision.

There can, however, be no effect between distant bodies without some intervening cause. We do not see objects because we will or wish it. Something must pass with due effect between the optic nerve and the object seen, or no definite perception could be felt. A natural power or medium of connection must therefore exist between all the visible parts of the world. The eye, by means of its lens and humours, takes cognizance of this connecting medium or power; and, by habit and experience, learns to distinguish and discriminate objects, and their parts, as far as it is qualified by its organs. It appears, then, to be the restricted object of philosophy, in treating on this subject, to ascertain the nature of the *connecting medium or power*, which produces the visual perception of distant objects, and to examine and determine the means by which it produces its phenomena.

In regard to the nature of the subtle power called LIGHT, we cannot wonder that different ages of experimental inquiry should have produced a great variety of opinions. No pursuit is more interesting than to trace the history of those successive hypotheses. The ancients supposed that, something proceeded from the eye to the visible objects—the Cartesians ascribed light to a subtle medium acting by vibrations—Newton, and his followers, have supposed the hypothesis of an efflux of small particles from the luminous body. Euler, the most profound reasoner of modern times, has again contended for a vibrating medium. Both systems account tolerably well for the phenomena; but both are not equally probable.

We may well feel surprise on being told that, a small taper fills a sphere of four miles diameter with its *particles* of light, in a second of time, and before a grain of its material is consumed. Few persons can give full credit to such an assertion. It is, no doubt, a fact, that such an effect is produced by a candle; but it is to ascribe an effect beyond all reasonable proportion to the assumed cause, to impute such an impetus to the combustion of the vapour of less than a grain of tallow! Again, we may be assured that the infinitely small rays of light move over twelve millions of miles in a minute; yet, if we justify our faith in this doctrine, we ought never to refuse it to the most marvellous stories recorded in the legends of the Romish Saints!

In truth, none of the phenomena of Light require that it should consist of such wonderful particles—the doctrine violates probability in numerous instances—it badly accounts for the chemical effects of light—it fails as mechanism destined to convey the figure of objects from place to place—the momentum and percussion of such rays outrage all the laws of mechanical forces—and their transmission, through dense transparent media, violate all probability!

On the other hand, the vibrations of a universally diffused medium, acting from a centre, by a sort of protrusion, appear to agree better with the production of light by combustion, violent collision, or rapid motion. It accords also with all the phenomena of light. Its various pulsations may well account for the varied momenta of the prismatic colours. Its protruding vibrations may readily extend in right lines from the sun to the earth in eight minutes. Its pulsations created by the combustion of inflammable vapours, may spread, without a miracle, through a cube of four miles diameter. Its action may produce the chemical decompositions of light. It may be affected according to known laws, by refracting media and reflecting surfaces. In short, without drawing more on faith than is required by the wonderful phenomenon which thus connects the distant parts of the universe; we may conclude that, *Light consists of the pulsations or vibrations of a universal elastic medium, excited into action by the combustion of inflammable bodies, celestial or terrestrial.*

The *modus operandi* may never be distinctly proved and explained, so as to remove all objections, and illustrate the details of all the phenomena. It appears probable, however, that, as nature always operates with a wonderful economy of means, so the universal medium in question may be the principle or elastic medium, called *Oxygen*. This principle may serve alone as the agent of light and heat, and, in its combinations with nitrogen, oxygen, or the base of the electric fluid, it may produce all their varied phenomena, and be also the mechanical means

means of effecting gravitation and attraction.* Some such medium seems to be spread through nature, and to be common to all the planetary bodies, and to all the stars, in their elicitations of light. It would seem too, that the action and contact of oxygen, during combustion, or the creation of light, gives peculiar strength to the conjecture. If oxygen be the universal medium, whose pressure produces the mechanical effects of attraction and gravitation; the opposition to it, by the expansion of inflammable vapour, and its necessary presence in producing flame, tend to prove that it is oxygen, or that same medium, which serves also by its re-acting vibrations to create the perceptions of light.

The expansion of inflammable vapour, during combustion, seems extremely likely to produce re-action on the surrounding oxygen, whose contact is necessary to perfect combustion, of which flame and light are simultaneous effects. HEAT, or the exhibition of caloric, is attendant on the operation; but heat precedes the elicitation of light, and seems rather, in this stage, an exciting cause, than the effect itself. A piece of iron, for instance, becomes hot and radiates rays, or pulsations of heat, through the circumambient air, to the distance of twenty or thirty feet. These rays, or pulsations, being atmospherical and gross, the humours of the eye are unable to transmit them, and they do not reach the optic nerve. If the heat, however, be increased, the phenomena of light first appears in a deep *red* colour, which gradually brightens to a *white;* and, finally, by the access of oxygen, and more heat, breaks out into flame, and exhibits the phenomena of light. The actions of the heat and expanding vapour produce then, at the instant when the oxygen raises them into flame, such pulsations on the circumambient medium as combine the phenomena of heat and light, with an intensity proportioned to the mass affected, and to the forces of the action, and reaction, between the agents employed.

In like manner, the natural combustion of the Sun produces a re-action on the medium, or oxygen filling space; and the pulsations, or vibrations, produced by the action and re-action of the agents concerned in producing the combustion, occasion those elastic vibrations in the universal medium which convey corresponding sensations of light and heat through the solar system.*

When experiment has not been specially directed to the particular objects, it is proving too much, and is placing a just solution at the hazard of a false syllogism, to venture an opinion in regard to the mechanical operations of subtle agents. Little is at present known of the base of the power called Electric. May not oxygen and hydrogen be its emanations? May it not emanate from them? May not electricity have a base of its own; and may not that base, combined with oxygen and hydrogen, constitute the universal medium? Is not the deoxygenating process of combustion likely to cause the vibrations, called Light, in the remaining oxygen? May not the intervening medium in the process of vision, act something like a stick between the radiant point and the optic nerve? May not the vibrations produced, during combustion, by the expanding gas, the absorbed oxygen, and the efforts of the circumambient gases, produce radiant and returning pulsations? May not the difference between solar and terrestrial cumbustion arise from the opposing action of nitrogen? May not all the phenomena of SOUND, HEAT, and LIGHT, be simple effects of *mere motion*, acting on a universally diffused medium, under different circumstances and combinations?—May not SOUND be the effect of rapid *mechanical vibrations*, radiating in and upon the universal medium, (not on our gross atmosphere,) and modified by contact with the atmosphere, and by reflections from surrounding bodies?—May not HEAT be the effect of *mechanical vibrations* in the internal parts of bodies, varied, under certain circumstances, and communicated substantially to the universal medium?—And may not LIGHT be the effect of a peculiar chemical decomposition, its characteristic

* See the Monthly Magazine of Oct. 1, 1811, for an explication of the proximate causes of the phenomena of the planetary motions.

* The production and cause of animal heat has long been anxiously discussed by physiologists, without very correct views. Animal heat is never generated, but is coeval with conception; or, is itself the vital spark which begins and ends with life itself. All that is effected by any subsequent process, is to supply a pabulum to the pre-existing heat; or, in other words, to supply fuel to a kindled fire. This fuel is of course the oxygen of the atmosphere.

characteristic phenomena arising from the *vibrations* of the universal medium, which vibrations are occasioned by the *expanding forces* or *re-acting explosions* of the ignited inflammable gas, or ignited matter generating the light?—Is it more wonderful that *one medium* should be instrumental in producing most of the great phenomena of nature, than that the varied secretions of the same food should generate the different products of animal bodies, or that the same earth should generate all the varieties of vegetables?—These and many other such questions might be asked, and their solution might be necessary to the complete explication of all the phenomena; but, on many such points, we must be content, for ever, with distant prospects of the Temple of Nature.

After all, however, we are to look for causes such as are able to produce in us the effects which we call *light* and *heat*. The light and heat exist in us only as effects or impressions on our nerves; and we have to refer most of the peculiar phenomena to our education, prejudices, and feelings. It would fill a volume to pursue and account for all those phenomena; but it may be necessary to remark, that we seem to be born with no power of vision beyond what mere light in the mass produces, and what we can excite mechanically by pressing or irritating the eye. The separation of objects, local or particular, from the gross mass of light, doubtless arises from mere negation, not from positive observation in the first instance. We learn to call peculiar effects and modifications of light, by the name of different colours; and, by long experience and observation, during the unrecording period of infancy, we determine the distances and relative sizes of objects. And, as we see particular objects, merely as negations taken from the general mass of light, so colours are classes of those negations from the positive white, to the absolute negation black. A distant landscape presents one sombre negation; but near objects absorb, economize, and reflect light, according to known laws; and our experience enables us to feel them with the optic nerve, with various degrees of intelligence.

That heat and light should generally exist together, one like a cause, and the other like an effect, appears to arise from their simultaneous existence. That heat radiates, within short distances, without light, is well known; but the corresponding effect, at great distances, may perhaps arise either from the continued action of light itself, which creates the very motion on the surfaces and in the corpucles of bodies, in which consists the essence of heat, and which motion is probably heat itself; or from pulsations of heat which, continued for a sufficient period, may extend themselves, with or without light, to any required distance.

Thus then it may perhaps be inferred generally, that the motion or principle called HEAT, *acting on inflammable bodies, produces* COMBUSTION *by the* CONTACT *of* OXYGEN, *or the universal subtle elastic medium, filling all space. To this medium, the decomposition of combustion communicates certain corpuscular* VIBRATIONS, *producing the sensation and phenomena of* LIGHT; *and the continued* ACTION *of* LIGHT *on the surfaces and particles of bodies reproduces again the sensation of* HEAT.

It would consequently appear, that the principle of HEAT resides in fixed bodies and non-elastic fluids, producing in them its peculiar phenomena; but that, when imparted to elastic etherial fluids, it assumes the character and produces the phenomena of LIGHT.

HEAT and LIGHT are therefore the SAME PRINCIPLES existing in, and operating upon, bodies of different natures and characters, and producing effects essentially different.

And, as great chemists of all ages have maintained, what seems highly probable, that HEAT is nothing more than the particles of bodies in MOTION; we may thence deduce, *that heat and light consist of the* MOTION of different bodies, and consequently that MOTION itself produces all the important effects which arise from what we call, HEAT and LIGHT.

Another proof is thus afforded of the simplicity of great secondary Causes!

It would indeed appear, that all the organizations of mineral, vegetable, and animal nature, and all the effects of HEAT and LIGHT, proceed solely from the effect of intestine motion on the corpuscles of bodies; while the grand effects peculiar to LIGHT are perhaps produced by vibrations on a similar medium to that which mechanically effects all the phenomena of GRAVITATION, ATTRACTION, and ROTARY and CIRCULAR MOTION!

MOTION, therefore, as the PROXIMATE CAUSE of Light and Heat, is the great secondary cause by which are effected all the progressive phenomena of nature, aided by the instrumentality of *a universal medium*, through which light and heat are

are propagated from their source in the Sun; which universal medium, by the simple effect of elastic pressure, produces the gravitation of distant bodies, and all those attractions that necessarily arise from a *uniform* external action on bodies of *various* internal structure.

What a number of difficulties are created, and what complicated agents are required, as *postulata* in every system of physics and chemistry, for want of the recognition of ONE UNIVERSAL MEDIUM OF AGENT, whose action would necessarily produce the phenomena of gravitation and attraction, and whose mechanical and substantial vibrations would serve as the general agent of the chief perceptions of the animal senses!

If all the parts of this theory are not sufficiently elaborated; if the principles are not applied to the various phenomena of nature; if objections are not stated and answered; if the differences between this hypothesis and others are not indicated: it is because the writer is composing only an essay; because enough is already said to convince and lead genuine disciples of truth; because the general phenomena of light receive the same solution on this hypothesis; and, finally, because the writer is desirous of seeing objections, and receiving animadversions, before he trespasses further on the patience of your intelligent readers.

COMMON SENSE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

To Hint—To Suggest—To Intimate—To Insinuate.

SKINNER is for deriving *hint* from the French *enter*, to ingraft, to dovetail: it seems rather to have sprung from the same root as *hinder* and *behind*, and to signify a sensation from behind, a word indistinctly heard in the rear, knowledge given the back way, obliquely murmured information. In German, *einem etwas hinterbringen*, is to hint a thing to a person, verbally to bring a thing to a man behind.

To suggest, (*sub* and *gerere*,) is also to carry underhand information, but not to carry it behind, or unperceived. A suggestion is given visibly and entire to the persons receiving it, although the communication is concealed from others.

The hinter shuns responsibility; the suggester claims gratitude.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike.
Pope.

We must suggest to the people in what hatred
He still hath held them. *Shakespeare.*

To intimate is to give separate secret intelligence. Councils of the church were convoked by private notice, or *intimation*, in order that they might appear to assemble through an influence of the Holy Ghost: this was called *intimer un concile*. To suggest apart, is to intimate.

To insinuate is to introduce gently into the bosom (*sinus*) or lap, to wind about the affections. To render a hint or suggestion, or intimation, agreeable by the arts of flattery, or the coaxings of apparent fondness, is to insinuate it.

He may have intimated his intentions to the father, but, if he has not insinuated himself into the daughter's favour, his chance is still precarious; two letters spell *papa*, but two letters do not spell *wed*.

"*Suggerer emporte quelquefois dans sa valeur quelque chose de frauduleux: insinuer dit quelque chose de plus delicat; pour insinuer il faut menager le temps, l'occasion, l'air, & la manière de dire les choses.*"—*Girard.*

Human—Humane.

Dr. Johnson, with specious ingenuity, is for deriving human from *humain*, and humane from *humaine*, which is the feminine gender of the same French adjective. He would consequently define human 'having the qualities of a man,' and humane 'having those qualities of the species which are especially remarkable in the female sex.' And certainly the words are applied accordingly. A human creature means any being in the form of man: an humane creature, means a kind-hearted tender being. 'Tis human to be angry; 'tis humane to forgive.

The word *human* is produced with the hard aspirate, the word *humane* with the soft aspirate, and therefore requires the article *an*.

Humanity serves for a substantive to both adjectives, but it would be more accurate to employ *humaneness*, where the feminine virtue is to be described.

World—Universe.

World conveys no idea of a single being; though it, in fact, describes the earth and its inhabitants, or any of those analagous bodies, which astronomers infer to be inhabited earths. Universe conveys the great collective idea of all substance whatever, the entire mass of worlds and suns, and all the other discoverable bo-

dies which intervene between system and system. To the ancients, this world was the universe. To us, the universe consist of more worlds than we can reckon.

That world, that collective mass of which we form a portion, that great whole which includes whatever is likely to influence our condition, becomes a natural emblem of whatever at the moment absorbs our entire attention and interest. The man of fashion talks of the fine world, the man of piety talks of the religious world, the man of ambition talks of the great world, the man of letters talks of the reading world. French hyperbole outstrips such modest eloquence, and extravagantly ventures to talk of a poet, a beauty, or a hero, commanding the admiration of the universe.

Pied—Dappled—Mottled.

These words describe distinct sorts of mixed colouring. Animals whose coating is variegated by large masses of white and black, are called *pied*, from the French *pie*, a magpie, which is so coloured. Animals, whose coating is smeared, as it were by Nature, with frequent streaks and stains, are called *dappled*, from the Hollandish *dabbelen*, which, being a frequentative of *to daub*, means to smear repeatedly. Animals whose coating is painted of many hues, are called *mottled*, and motley, from the *moth*, or butterfly, which is so coloured.

All the yeanlings which were streaked and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare.*

The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray.
Ibid.

They come to see a fellow
In a long motley coat guarded with yellow.
Ibid.

Dr. Johnson misdefines *dapple* in consequence of mistaking the derivation.

Fleckered—Speckled—Freckled.

Having many spots is the idea common to these words; but fleckered describes larger spots than speckled, and speckled describes larger spots than freckled.

The word *fleck*, a spot, is common to most of the Gothic dialects, to the Swedish, the German, and the Icelandish. Hence the verb *to fleck*, to spot, used by Dryden,

"Fleck'd in her face and with disorder'd hair."

From *to fleck* is formed the frequentative *to flecker*, by the same rule of analogy as from *to chat, chatter; to beat, batter; to spit, sputter; to flit, flutter; to fly*, (Saxon *fligan*) *flicker; to mould, moulder; to gleam, glimmer; to wave, waver*. To *flecker*, therefore, means to spot frequently; and *fleckered* is many-spotted. This word is still in vulgar use, though rare in books: the sign of the fleckered bull represents a white animal with large black spots. Yon fleckered dog is a Pomeranian. A German poet says,

"*Die bunt-gefleckte haut der schlange.*"

The snake with *gaily-flecker'd* skin.

Speckled is the participle of a frequentative verb *to speckle*, derived from *speck*, a small spot, and consequently signifies having many small spots—speckled granite.

Freckled is again the participle of a frequentative verb *to freckle*, derived from the Cimbric *freck*, a pimple, a skin-spot: it consequently signifies having many frecks, or skin-spots.

The freckled cowslip. *Shakespeare.*

Marriage—Wedding—Nuptials.

Marriage (from *maritare* to join) brings foremost the idea of union; wedding (from *wed*, a pledge) brings foremost the idea of contract; and nuptials (from *nubere*, to cover) brings foremost the idea of intercourse. A treaty of marriage is agreed. The wedding is to take place at St. George's, in Hanover-square. After the matrimonial service, they will get into a chaise and go to celebrate the nuptials at the villa of the uncle. The friendship which results from long marriage. The reciprocal constancy promised at wedding. The august nuptials have not given a male heir to the crown.

Ripeness—Maturity.

Ripeness is Saxon, and Maturity is Latin, for the same idea; both describe fullness of growth in fruit. But, with the usual fortune of such duplicates in our language, the native word is commonly applied in the proper, and the foreign word in the metaphoric, sense. The ripeness of an orange. The maturity of a project. A ripe apricot. A mature judgment. These applications could change places; but there would be something of pedantry in saying, "a mature apricot," the derivation would be to recollect; and there would be something of eloquence in saying, "a ripe judgment," the metaphor would be thrust into obscuration.

Enmity—Rancour.

Hostile feelings are described by both words; but enmity may be generous and open;

open; rancour is malignant and private. After violent quarrels, sincere reconciliations are rare: the forms of enmity may be laid aside, but something of rancour is apt to remain behind.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with the invitation expressed in your Magazine for August last, I send you the following account of the institutions for the purposes of education, in the village of Methven, not on account of any thing peculiar or very interesting in this communication; but partly because I have seen no similar accounts in your Miscellany; and partly that you may see, that, in this obscure part of North Britain, we are not altogether ignorant of modern science and improvements.

Methven is situated about six miles west of the town of Perth, on the turnpike road leading to Crieff, from which it is eleven miles distant. It contains, according to the population-returns of 1811, about 950 souls. Excepting about a dozen families, the inhabitants are all either mechanics or labouring people. The institutions for the purposes of education, and for disseminating knowledge, are as follow.

I. *The Parochial School.* The object of this institution, as of all similar ones in Scotland, is to communicate instruction in the arts of reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. at a small expense to the children belonging to the parish, and to all others who find it convenient to attend. The teacher has an annual salary of 400 merks Scots, or about 22*l.* 4*s.* sterling, besides the school-fees paid by the heritors of the parish, and several other perquisites arising from the office of precenter or clerk, the proclamation of banns, and granting certificates.

For a number of years this institution had fallen into disrepute, on account of the age and infirmities of the teacher, who kept no assistant, and who died above three years ago, at the age of eighty. Soon after his demise, the present teacher, Mr. Richard Wilson, a young man of good character and abilities, was admitted into the office, whose diligence and success in teaching have again raised this seminary to its former importance. Soon after his admission, a very large and elegant school-room was built, at the expense of the parish, which cost between four and five hundred pounds sterling, which forms a most commodious and well-aired apartment for teaching. A neat dwelling-house of two stories, formerly built for the accommodation of the teacher's family, also belongs to this institution. At this seminary are taught the following branches of education—English, Latin, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, practical geometry, drawing of architectural plans, church-music, &c.; and it is but justice to say that, under the superintendence of the present teacher, this school is in a flourishing state, and education conducted with more improvements than in times past.—Another institution for the same purpose is—

II. *The Seceding or Dissenting School.* This school was instituted nearly thirty years ago, but never rose to any great degree of reputation till within these seven or eight years, when it was established on a more liberal and permanent footing than formerly. About that time, (1806,) an ample and commodious building was erected, consisting of a large school-room, and about six apartments, for the accommodation of the teacher. It is built on the property of the seceding congregation, and the expenses were defrayed, partly by subscription and partly from the funds belonging to that society. The teacher has a salary of above thirty pounds sterling, beside the fees paid by the scholars, which is raised partly by subscriptions and public collections, and partly from the funds of the aforesaid society. This seminary is conducted by Mr. Thomas Dick, who received a liberal education at the University of Edinburgh, and who has a particular taste for scientific pursuits. He has superintended the institution since the time of the new erection above mentioned, under whose care it has always continued in a very flourishing state, he having introduced improved modes of education formerly unpractised in the place. At this seminary are taught the following branches—the English, Latin, and Greek languages, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, church-music, the different branches of practical mathematics, &c. The number of scholars who attend in this and the aforementioned seminary may be, at an average, about eighty in each school. The fees paid by each scholar are, for English reading, 2*s.*; English grammar, 5*s.*; writing, 2*s.* 6*d.*; arithmetic 3*s.*; Latin, 5*s.*; mathematics, 6*s.*, per quarter.

Within these three years, Mr. Dick has introduced occasional courses of geography

geography and astronomy on a popular plan, and illustrated by a variety of appropriate instruments; a branch of instruction formerly unknown in this place, which has excited the curiosity of a considerable number of young persons, and has, on different occasions, been well attended. It has already operated in enlargening the minds of many young men, and in directing their speculations and conversation to subjects of a higher order than are generally discussed in the lower ranks of life. This class meets in the evening, and is generally taught during the winter and spring months. The plan on which the subjects are illustrated is as follows:

In the first place, preliminary observations are made on the objects and advantages of the subjects of discussion, which are followed by explanations of the figure, magnitude, motions, and principal divisions of the earth. Every pupil has a copy of Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, by the help of which he is expected to give an account, in his turn, of the divisions, principal cities, rivers, &c. in the respective countries: after which, the teacher, in a familiar conversational lecture, gives a more particular detail of the country which is the subject of attention for that evening, with respect to its climate, inhabitants, productions, natural curiosities, &c. interspersing such reflections and remarks as may occur: the substance of which is required of the pupil at next meeting, in specific questions addressed to him, which induces a habit of attention, and a spirit of emulation. After the geographical department is finished, on each evening, the astronomical part commences, which consists of a successive detail of all the particulars which have been ascertained by astronomers respecting each planet in the solar system.

On the whole the great object is, to communicate as great a variety of facts as possible, combined with as much scientific principle as the pupil is capable of receiving. The number attending this class has varied from fourteen to twenty-two, of persons from the age of fifteen to the age of twenty-four or thirty. The fee is half a guinea per quarter.

III. *The Sabbath-evening Institution.* This institution has for its object the instruction of young persons, from the age of ten to the age of twenty, or upwards, in the doctrines contained in the Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism, in the historical facts of the Old and New Testaments, and for communicating miscellaneous religious information for the improvement of the minds and morals of the young. It differs considerably, both in its object and in the mode of conducting it, from the Sunday schools lately established in England. The principal object in this institution is, to convey ideas to the mind, without imposing many tasks on the memory; and, when such tasks are prescribed, an account of the leading ideas contained in the subject repeated, is always required.

The exercises in this institution commence with a familiar explanation in the catechetical form, of one or more questions in the Catechism, comprising concise definitions of the terms employed, and an illustration of the doctrines and duties by facts, as far as they can be found to illustrate the subject. A chapter, in regular order, of the history of the Old Testament, is next read, and the pupil desired to point out its leading contents, or the principal incidents contained in it: next, a more particular inquiry is made into the several circumstances connected with the leading facts; and hints respecting Jewish customs, and other particulars, are occasionally thrown out, to elucidate the narration. A chapter in the New Testament is then read, and the same plan adopted; and, lastly, the moral lessons deducible from the history, with the particular incidents on which they are founded, are pointed out. The reading of a religious anecdote, a biographical sketch of some eminent person or other suitable narrative, the hearing of answers to queries previously given out, the communication of a few short moral maxims, a short address, with prayer and praise, conclude the instructions for the evening, which generally occupy nearly three hours. As exercises, questions respecting Scripture facts are given to some individuals every evening, to be answered at next meeting. Some of Barrow's Scripture Questions are frequently used for this purpose.

This institution commenced in 1807, and continues with increasing usefulness. Theological disputes are studiously avoided, as the attention is chiefly directed to facts, with the inferences naturally deduced from them. Considerably above an hundred persons of different denominations voluntarily attend. No fees are required, except six-pence from each catechumen, to defray the expense

pense of candle during winter. It has been conducted since its commencement by Mr. Dick, who annually distributes Tracts, such as those of the cheap repository, among the catechumens.

In all the discussions above alluded to, the *Interrogative System* is particularly acted upon, and is attended with the happiest effects. As the questions, however, are all formed extempore by the teacher, the pupil labours under some disadvantage, knowing only the general subject about which he is to be interrogated. No suitable text-books adapted to all the departments above stated, have yet appeared; though most of those published on the interrogative principle have been examined. Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, Blair's Grammar of Philosophy, his Universal Preceptor, and Barrow's 500 Questions, are the only books yet admitted.

It is worthy of notice, that the teachers alluded to, live in habits of friendly correspondence and social intercourse. The schools are not considered as set in opposition to each other, but as jointly promoting the same great object, which could not have been so well accomplished by one of them alone. Formerly, the children attending the two schools were almost always at variance with each other, and not unfrequently had pitched battles among themselves, not without being encouraged by at least one of the teachers; but such practices are now entirely unknown. Men of liberal and enlightened minds are generally superior to those petty jealousies which too frequently subsist between persons of the same profession, and their example has a benign influence on the rising generation. What has been said respecting the teachers is also applicable to the two clergymen, Messrs. Dow and Jamieson, men of liberal minds, who associate in the most friendly manner in private life. Nor, is there any external cause for invidious distinctions in the two religious bodies in this village, as both congregations are nearly equal in point of respectability and of number. This harmony, which subsists among the public characters in this place, is frequently the subject of pleasing remark in the country around.

As contributing in part to promote the same object, may also here be stated—

IV. *The Public Library, or Reading Society.* This institution was formed by a few private individuals, above twelve years ago, but has flourished chiefly during the last five years, when some new regulations were adopted. It now consists of above an hundred members. Its business is conducted by a committee, consisting of a chairman, secretary, librarian, officer, and four other members. Four general meetings of the subscribers are held every year. In selecting books, the general meeting determines by a majority of votes, what subject of reading is most wanted at the time, whether history, philosophy, theology, &c.; after which the particular books on the subject voted are selected by the committee. Of this committee Mr. Thomas Dick is chairman, and Mr. Michael Stirling, secretary. Its funds are but small. Every member pays only 2*s.* 6*d.* as entry money, and 3*s.* per annum for the use of the books. Notwithstanding the smallness of these sums, the library now contains nearly 400 volumes of such books as the following:—Encyclopædia Perthensis, 23 vols.; Calmet's Dictionary, with Fragments, 4 vols.; Goldsmith's Natural History; Gregory's, Hauy's, and Nicholson's, Philosophy; Smith's Wealth of Nations; most of the works of Addison, Dr. Robertson, Paley, Guthrie, Shakespeare, Smollet, Edgeworth, Wakefield, Hamilton, Blair, Goldsmith, Mavor, &c.; one of the London Reviews; the Monthly Magazine; Farmer's Magazine; and similar publications.

Such, sir, are the institutions in Methven for public instruction and for communicating useful information, which have already produced a happy influence on many individuals, in directing their reflections and enlarging their views. It is to be hoped the adoption of similarly useful plans, in all the towns and villages of the British empire, will produce a diffusion of knowledge and useful science, hitherto unexampled in the annals of any country. When our rulers shall have cultivated more pacific dispositions, and be more disposed to promote intellectual improvement; and when the nations of Europe shall have found repose from the horrors of war, much might be done in this way, to enlighten and meliorate mankind, "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

ΦΙΛΟΣ-ΣΟΦΙΑΣ.

Perthshire, Jan. 12, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH your permission, it is my wish to deposit a few observations in that useful and most respectable of

of all miscellanies, the Monthly Magazine, respecting a very common, but a very useful, art—that of shoe-making.

Perhaps it will be rather deemed arrogance to say, that the art of shoe-making is brought to greater perfection in this country than in any other nation in the world, as our national vanity sometimes prompts us to brag of—when we have, for example, seen shoes brought from China and the East Indies, by some of our navigators, of exquisite workmanship;—and why may not some other nations be equal to the Chinese in ingenuity in that particular trade? But it may not be too much to say, that Russia, Sweden, Germany, &c. are far behind this country in the art and mystery of shoe-making. I will not name France, because you know, sir, that we are superior to the French in every thing—that is, we, who are the best judges, as matter of course, say so; consequently the art of shoe-making is included.

The manufacture of boots and shoes, of late years, has undergone a complete revolution. Formerly, when boots were made for use, and not for fashion, a pair of them would have been handed down from father to son; sometimes even the grandson would have boasted that "these are the boots my grandsire wore." I am told that they had a custom in those golden days, also very unlike the present polite and thinking age, that is, they did not wear their boots until they had paid for them; which proves that they were not far advanced in improvement—they seem not to have been at all acquainted with "I *promise* to pay."

About six and thirty years ago, boots were then beginning to be fashionable, and the closer they were made to sit to the leg, they were esteemed the neater and more genteel, which induced Mr. Pritchard, a boot-maker, in Drury-lane, and Mr. Fell, of the same place, to lay their heads together and contrive something that would be more pleasant wear than the thick calf-skin that had been formerly, and was then, in use.

Seal-skins they had tanned; which were curried in a particular way by Mr. Fell, but did not answer their expectation, being of a brittle texture, and unfit for general use; consequently they were soon relinquished. Dog-skins were also put to the trial, but they could not be procured in sufficient quantity and quality. Buck and doe skins were likewise introduced; but the great objection to them was being too expensive, as also difficult to be had to answer any great demand. After trying a number of experiments on various kinds of leather, they at last hit upon a prohibited article which was of very little value at that time, but it fully answered their most sanguine wishes, viz. horse-hides. There was at that time a law against making boots and shoes of horse-leather; but a few years ago it was repealed. Perhaps that law was proper at the time it was made, but the great improvement in the art of tanning has made it proper also to be repealed. Now, to evade this law, that stood in their way, was their next consideration. They at last resolved to give it the name of *Cordovan*, from Cordova in Spain, a town famous for making leather of goat-skins, which we in this country call Spanish leather. This said Cordovan leather was manufactured by Mr. Fell, in such an ingenious way, that the small of the boot-leg was elastic, and fitted close to the leg like the stocking, that in a very little time they were so highly esteemed, and became so fashionable, that every jemmy gentleman was unhappy until he got up to his knees in Cordovan boots. That capricious dame, Fashion, has long since discarded her then favourite Cordovan, and has now taken the clumsy hessian into her good graces.

A word or two respecting the ladies.—Do not mistake me; I by no means wish to have any words with the ladies, for I have too great a regard for them to speak of them but with great respect, and so have all our fraternity; for example, even the cordwainers' company (that means the company of shoe-makers) have adopted, as a motto to their arms, that flattering sentiment of Solomon's to his beloved queen: "How beautiful are thy feet with shoes, a prince's daughter." The Spanish leather which was before spoken of, is goat-skins dressed in a peculiar manner, and was much in fashion for ladies' shoes some years ago, before we had discovered the art of dressing it in this country. The English ladies are now so delicate, that their tender feet cannot bear the hard goat-skin. As a substitute, the skin of the kid, which was formerly dressed only for gloves, was beautifully dyed and painted in variegated colours, as the fancy suggested, and made into ladies' shoes.

About the middle of this jubilee reign, French heels to the ladies' shoes were in high fashion; but they have been in disgrace for some years past. Perhaps some

some French customs and fashions are not in such repute in this country as they formerly were—even French jacobin has become obsolete. The *Wirtenberg* heel and the *Brunswick* tie to the shoes, are, at present, the prevailing fashion. You see that we are fond of foreign names, and foreign things, and foreigners. The fact is,

"'Tis not at foreigners that we repine,
Would foreigners their perquisites resign."

Our right worshipful Company of Shoemakers borrowed a name from the Dutch; probably that was from policy, to keep up the mystery of the craft (or *cheat*); or they might have obtained their charter from William the Dutchman, of glorious memory, and, in compliment to him, styled themselves *Kordewain*, or cordwainers. You will please to observe that this right worshipful Company of Cordwainers are not all shoe-makers, many of them being not in the most distant way connected with that trade; but that, with some other things relating to the corporation, may, perhaps, form the subject of some future observations.

Fleet-street. CRISPIN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for January last, page 521, your *Man of Letters*, under the title *Taxa Cameræ*, has extracted from his *Portfolio* a document, which he denominates a "Table of the fees paid to the Pope for absolutions, dispensations, indulgences, &c." and these fees, to adapt them to common readers, he has kindly reduced to our sterling. The English Tract, from which it is taken, is entitled "Rome the Great Custom-house of Sin," a mass, said Sir I. C. Hippisley, in the House of Commons, May 18, 1810, "of the most stupid and ignorant fabrication." Of it he had before observed—"It is astonishing that any person of candour and liberality can assist in giving currency to such calumnies." Sir John, in a note to his printed speech, page 81, adds, "that the Roman Chancery is a spiritual court, which has cognizance of the collation of benefices, dispensations from canonical impediments of marriage, and absolutions from canonical censures incurred by scandalous crimes, but in no case of absolutions from sin. The canons of the established church, he adds, of 1640, provide also "the commutation of any penance in the whole, or in part; and that the monies received for such commutation be disposed of to charitable and public uses." The absolutions of the Roman Chancery are styled *in foro externo*, as they regard only the remission of punishments inflicted by the canons, or the removal of ecclesiastical disabilities incurred. Fees are required by the officers who transact the business of the court; but they are not the price of sin, or of the absolution granted, any more than the fee paid to the clerk of a magistrate who administers an oath is to be considered as the price of the oath. The fees are for the expedition of the business, and for the support of the officers of the court."

Thus speaks this liberal and enlightened protestant, and then concludes: "To attempt a serious refutation of the imposture of the above-noted tract, is too degrading a *penance* to be imposed."

Jan. 28, 1813. J. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for November last, is the communication of your correspondent who objects to the theory, or hypothesis, which allows that caloric and frigoric exist.

It will, perhaps, be generally admitted, that water at 32° dilated without having received caloric. On this circumstance have been founded two very different opinions; one of which is the following: since water, on descending from 36° to 32°, dilates without receiving caloric; it may also, on passing from 36° to 212, dilate without receiving caloric. This opinion, however, seems to be untenable: it appears to consist in an unfair inference from a fair premiss. Could it have been said, that water at 32° has dilated without having received frigoric, or any thing calculated to occupy space, it might thence have been inferred, that water at 212° has also dilated without having received caloric, or any thing calculated to occupy space. The opinion in question might possibly be either established or refuted by the proper answer of the following question:—Has, or has not, water at 32° dilated without having received any thing calculated to occupy space?

The second opinion is the following: since water, on passing from 36° to 32°, dilates without receiving caloric, it must, during its passage, receive frigoric. This opinion may be better expressed in the following manner:—When water has dilated,

lated, it must have received something calculated to occupy space; therefore water at 32° must have received something calculated to occupy space, which something may be called Frigoric; and water at 212° must have received something calculated to occupy space, which something may be called Caloric. This opinion constitutes one of the most prominent features of the theory which allows that caloric and frigoric exist.

We may now proceed to answer two objections that have been brought against the theory which is here maintained. Of these two objections, the former is contained in the following question:—"If we allow that water has decreased in temperature, and dilated by the presence of frigoric, why should frigoric, which must be equally present when mercury or alcohol lose caloric, cause no dilatation in them, but produce a contrary effect, viz. contraction." The contraction that accompanies the congelation of mercury, may be explained quite consistently with the theory that is here maintained, by the following assumption: mercury attains its greatest density at or below the temperature at which it congeals; therefore it must contract as it descends from the temperature at which it boils, through that at which it congeals, to that at which it attains its greatest density. Further, in mercury, during its congelation, there must take place, with regard to caloric, the same that takes place with regard to frigoric, during the liquefaction of ice: whilst mercury is decreasing in volume by congelation, it loses of caloric a quantity greater than the quantity it receives of frigoric; as ice, whilst it is decreasing in volume by liquefaction, loses of frigoric a quantity greater than the quantity it receives of caloric. If the phenomenon of sudden contraction, by descending through very low temperatures, be common to both alcohol and mercury, the foregoing assumption, which is indeed but a branch of the theory which is here maintained, will of course be equally applicable to the phenomenon in either of these fluids. This assumption, then, explains the facts on which has been founded the former of the two objections that have been brought against the theory which is here maintained; and, since it does so quite conformably to the theory in question, it obviates the former objection.

A second objection has been founded on the following fact. "To be rendered fluid from the solid state, water receives 140 of caloric, none of which is discoverable either in the temperature or increased bulk of the new compound." During the process of liquefaction, water receives about 140 of caloric, and loses above 140 of frigoric. This explanation may be differently expressed in the following manner:—Ice contains of latent frigoric, above 140 more than water; as may be inferred, in the first place, from the following circumstance: pounded ice readily developes much frigoric, on being mixed with nitric acid; and, in the second place, from the following circumstance: water receives more than 140 of frigoric, whilst it is passing from the fluid to the solid state. And water contains, of latent caloric, about 140 more than ice; as may be inferred, in the first place, from the following circumstance: water developes much caloric on being mixed with nitric acid, and some other acids; and, in the second place, from the following circumstance: water receives about 140 of caloric, whilst it is changing from the solid to the fluid state; whether the same phenomenon takes place in water, in bees'-wax, in spermacœti, or in any other kind of matter, during its consolidation, it must be conformable to similar laws. The above explanation of the phenomenon, on which has been founded the second objection, agrees with the theory which is here maintained; and it is quite simple, and probably satisfactory; therefore it obviates the second objection.

Water receives, of caloric, about 140 on passing from 31° to 33°, and a still greater quantity on passing from 211° to 213°, without sustaining, in either of these cases, an elevation of temperature of more than two degrees. These facts appear to be anomalous, but they afford no objection to the theory that is here maintained. Temperature depends upon that force or power, for the origin of which we need not here inquire, that causes caloric to move out of one body into another; and this force, which is not the same in hardly two kinds of matter at the same density, though it must be always the same in every kind of matter at the same temperature, has no intimate relation to the absolute density of caloric. Hence, we may see, that, though water receives 140 of caloric, on passing from 31 to 33, yet its temperature arises only two degrees, because the temperature of its surrounding medium is only two degrees higher than 31°. The phenomenon of evaporation

ration cannot be explained in this place accordingly to the theory which is here maintained; it affords, however, no objection to the theory in question. I have not ranked with the objections contained in the communication, stating objections to the theory that is here maintained, those facts last treated on; because I am not certain, whether the writer of that communication meant, that the slight elevation of temperature, as well as the inconsiderable increase of volume, that accompanies the absorption of so much caloric, constitutes a separate objection. K.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* CHARACTER *of the late* EDWARD MILLER, M.D. *&c. of* NEW YORK, *by* PROFESSOR HOSACK, *of* NEW YORK.*

EDWARD MILLER was born at Dover, in the state of Delaware, on the 9th of May, 1760. He was the son of the Rev. John Miller, and of Mary Millington, his wife. His father bore the relation of pastor to the presbyterian church in that place, with exemplary diligence and piety, for more than forty-three years. His parents had nine children, seven sons and two daughters; of whom, only one son and one daughter now survive. Of his six brothers, two died in infancy. His eldest brother, John, who was bred a physician, and who entered the American army as a volunteer surgeon in 1776, died in February 1777, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, while on his way from the camp in New-Jersey, to pay a short visit to his parents. His next eldest brother, Joseph, who was a counsellor at law, and more than once a member of the legislature of his native state, died at Wilmington, in Delaware, of the yellow fever, in September 1798, a few weeks after his marriage, and in the thirty-fourth year of his age. His youngest brother, James, who was also bred to the law, died of a pulmonary consumption, in the twenty-third year of his age, at South-Carolina, whither he had gone for his health, in 1795, just as he had concluded his studies, and was about to enter on the business of his profession. These three brothers were all of them men of superior talents, and enjoyed, in a very high degree, the respect and confidence of their native state. His only surviving brother is the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, of New York, of whose learning, talents, and professional eminence, it is unnecessary, in this place, to make mention: they are displayed in his various writings on theology and general science, among which may be particularly noticed, his Brief Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century, a performance deservedly placed among the number of those that have most successfully vindicated the literary character of America.

Edward Miller, the subject of these memoirs, passed the first fourteen years of his life under his paternal roof, and commenced his acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, under the direction of his father, who was a good Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar. At about the above-mentioned age he was sent to an academy of high reputation at Newark, in Delaware, which flourished for a number of years under the care of the Rev. Drs. Francis Allison and Alexander M'Dowell. In this academy the arts and sciences as well as the languages were taught; but it was particularly celebrated for classical literature, and it is no inconsiderable encomium to say, that a great number of the most profound and erudite scholars of North America, acquired their knowledge at this institution. Indeed, it was a college in every thing else but in name.

On leaving the academy, where he greatly distinguished himself by his partiality for, and his skill in, classical literature, a partiality which he manifested to the end of life, he commenced the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. Charles Ridgely, an eminent physician in Dover. He soon acquired a high character as a student of medicine, and gained the respect and esteem of his fellow companions; and Dr. Ridgely, with that urbanity and liberality which greatly distinguished him, was so pleased with the talents and deportment of the youthful votary of the healing art, that he made offers to him of the most liberal kind, and always treated him as a favourite pupil. About

* From the American Medical and Philosophical Register, a valuable periodical Journal conducted by Professor Hosack and Dr. Francis, of New York.

About this time he attended two courses of medical lectures in the university of Pennsylvania.

On completing his medical studies, or rather as a mean of extending and completing them, Edward Miller spent about a year, in 1781 and 1782, in the military hospital at Baskingridge in New Jersey, in the capacity of a surgeon's mate. In the summer of 1782 he went to France as the surgeon of an armed ship. On that voyage, and while in France, he learned the French language, which he afterwards cultivated and retained, and which he spoke with great fluency. On his return from France, in the summer of 1783, he entered on the practice of medicine, first in Somerset county, in Maryland; and afterwards in his native town, Dover. In this latter place he settled about the year 1786. In 1785 he was admitted to the degree of bachelor of medicine in the university of Pennsylvania. According to a regulation then in force, it was necessary for that honour to precede the degree of doctor in medicine at least three or four years. In 1789 he was graduated doctor in medicine in the same institution. On this occasion, having undergone the usual examinations, he submitted, and afterwards published, a Latin inaugural dissertation, *De Physconia Splenica.* When it is considered that he wrote this exercise wholly himself, without the smallest assistance from any one, and that, amidst the duties of an active life, he had been out of the habit of writing Latin for a number of years, it affords ample evidence that his early initiation into that language had been of no slight or ordinary kind. In Dover he spent ten years; the greater part of the time in an extensive and successful practice. Here, however, as during the whole course of his life, he manifested a great thirst for general knowledge, and especially for medical discovery and improvement. He generally visited Philadelphia at least once a year, sought for all the new publications within his reach, sent to Europe for those which he needed and could not procure in America, and at that early period began that correspondence with eminent physicians beyond the Atlantic, which he continued and extended as long as he lived.

In the year 1796 he removed to the city of New York, a situation which afforded him a greater field for the exercise of his talents, and an opportunity of enjoying the society of his only surviving brother. Beside discharging the practical duties of his profession, he now devoted himself more closely to the cultivation and extension of the science of medicine. In a few months after his removal to this city, he commenced, in conjunction with Dr. Mitchill and Dr. E. H. Smith, the publication of the Medical Repository, the first journal of the kind established in America. Though shortly deprived by death of his much-lamented associate, Dr. Smith, he, in connexion with his learned and able colleague, continued the management of that work, with distinguished success, for upwards of fourteen years. In 1803 he was appointed resident physician for the city of New York, which office he continued to hold, with the intermission of one year, to the close of his life. In 1805 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society; and, upon the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, was appointed, by the regents of the university, professor of the theory and practice of physic in that institution. In 1809 he was chosen one of the physicians and a clinical teacher in the New-York hospital.

While thus engaged in the discharge of the duties of his profession, he was attacked about a month previous to his death with symptoms of pneumonia, which yielded to the ordinary treatment pursued in that disease. His complaint, however, soon returned with increased violence, assuming the typhoid character, attended with considerable irritation of the nervous system, and great prostration of strength. In this condition he continued until the time of his dissolution, which took place on the morning of the 17th of March, 1812, in the fifty-second year of his age.

His chief publications were, an Inaugural Dissertation, *De Physconia Splenica*, printed in 1789; his Report on the Malignant Yellow Fever, which prevailed in New York in 1805, in a letter to Governor Lewis, printed in 1806; his papers in the Medical Repository; and the Appendix to Dr. Thomas's Practice of Physic, containing chiefly the above-mentioned "Report," printed in 1811*.

From the review of the life and literary labours of Dr. Miller, let us now turn

---

* He likewise contributed some interesting papers to the Monthly Magazine, and was long our friendly correspondent at New York.—Edit.

to a consideration of his character. Whether we consider Dr. Miller as a physician or as a man; whether in the walks of public or in private life, he has equal claims to our respect and admiration. Endowed by nature with a mind at once quick in its perceptions and comprehensive in its views, and with a memory extremely retentive and accurate, he acquired, from his great thirst for knowledge and devotedness to study, an intimate acquaintance with the science of medicine. From his proficiency in the Greek and Latin languages, and in those of modern Europe, he was enabled to obtain ready access to the treasures of knowledge contained in the writers of those nations. This knowledge he particularly displayed in his public instructions as a teacher. Of his merits, in the immediate exercise of the duties of his profession, it is unnecessary to enter into any minuteness of detail. To his comprehensive knowledge he added a patient attention to the safety of those committed to his care, and ever retained a high sense of the responsibility attached to the medical character. To an address the most engaging, from a happy union of dignity, respectfulness, and ease, was added a gravity of deportment that evinced a due concern for the distresses of those whom he was called upon to relieve. The kindred sympathy which his feelings constantly manifested, and the encouragement and consolation which the sensibility of his heart and the resources of his cultivated mind always supplied, enabled him to discharge the double duties of the friend and physician, and alike to minister relief to the afflictions of the mind, with no less efficacy than to the diseases of the body.

The distinction which Dr. Miller attained did not depend upon his acquaintance with those branches of knowledge only which belong to his profession: they indeed were the objects of his primary attention, but there were other objects of which he was far from being neglectful. Believing that liberal and elegant studies give additional lustre to character, and ennoble professional reputation, he devoted a considerable portion of his time to the acquisition of general science and the ornamental parts of literature. From his writings an idea may be formed of his literary qualifications, and his various accomplishments as a scholar. Their chief object was a defence of the doctrine of the domestic origin of yellow fever, and the non-contagious nature of that disease, a doctrine of which he and Dr. Rush are acknowledged the most zealous and successful advocates.

————————si Pergama dextrâ
Defendi possent, etiam hâc defensa fuissent.

But, however highly Dr. Miller was to be admired for the endowments of his understanding, and his various attainments, the sentiments of affection and esteem are more forcibly excited by the exalted qualities which adorned his moral nature. In every relation of life, both public and private, he was uniformly guided by principles of the purest integrity. No man seems to have been more sensible of the dignity of his profession, and no one was ever more guarded lest that dignity be sullied. In his political opinions he was uniform and decided, yet the spirit of party never so far influenced him as to become the mountebank politician. Such conduct he considered incompatible with the character of a physician. His fellow citizens manifested a grateful sense of his worth, and appointed him for a series of years to an office of high respectability. Despising the low artifices by which many obtain professional practice, he was distinguished for his fine sense of propriety and honour in his intercourse with his brethren of the faculty. The writer of this imperfect sketch, who has often witnessed his delicacy in this respect, would do injustice to his own feelings were he not to state, that his deportment conciliated the affection of all, and is worthy of universal imitation. As a philanthropist he exercised an extensive charity to the poor in gratuitous medical services. It were needless to dwell upon his character, as displayed in the circle of his immediate friends, whom the ties of consanguinity, or whom similar inclinations and pursuits had united in the bond of friendship. He evinced all the energies of social affection; he loved with all the warmth of fraternal kindness.

ANECDOTES OF THE PRINCIPAL FRENCH ACTORS.

[We are indebted for these lively articles to another trans-atlantic Journal, printed at Philadelphia, under the title of *the American Review*, a work conducted with great ability, but, we are sorry to say, in *slavish* subordination to the hateful and mischievous passions of those weak and wicked statesmen, whose national prejudices

judices and selfish policy have involved the world in a TWENTY YEARS' WAR, covered it with blood and misery, and almost disorganized civil society.]

VESTRIS, DUPORT, AND GARDEL.

THE chief idol, the chosen resort, the capital boast, of the Parisians, is the Grand Opera, or, as it is yet more sonorously denominated, the Imperial Academy of Music. It is here that they drive in vast crowds, with a vehemence and constancy of pursuit, worthy of the highest object of rational desire; that they hug themselves with complacency, and *yawn withal*, although they still exultingly pronounce, and perhaps believe it to be, as Voltaire has instructed them, a spectacle,

Où les beaux vers, la danse, la musique,
L'art de tromper les yeux par les couleurs,
L'art plus heureux de séduire les cœurs,
De cent plaisirs font un plaisir unique.

I am by no means disposed to deny that the Grand Opera is fully intitled, to many of the encomiums bestowed upon it by its worshippers. It is, in fact, the *chef-d'œuvre* of the magnificence of luxurious art, a most wonderful exhibition, surpassing all description and all expectation. Few persons could have felt its magic more intensely than myself. I cannot paint to you the vivid emotions with which I contemplated the whole scene; the electrical ecstacy which I experienced from the first stroke of the bow; the admiration with which I beheld the feats of Duport and Mde. Gardel; the raptures into which I was thrown by some of the fine passages from Gluck and Piccini, chaunted by Lais and Lainez. The immensity of the theatre, crowded as I have seen it, through all the seven tiers of boxes, with women whose *coiffure* consisted of the richest artificial flowers, and with public functionaries in their glittering costume of office; the unrivalled splendour and taste of the scenery and dresses of the stage,—the number, skill, and animating "concerto" of the orchestra; the ingenuity of the *ballets*, and the perfection with which they are executed, make up altogether the most fascinating entertainment, for a short period of time, that can be offered to the fancy.

The bulk of the audience, while the drama goes on, are secretly impatient, for the appearance of *Messieurs et Mesdames les Artistes*, such being the official appellation of the Terpsichorean band, and generally wish them off again, before they have finished their round of evolutions. Even "the god of the dance" himself, as Vestris is reverentially styled by the idolatrous Parisians, or Duport, his formidable rival in the arts of saltation and gyration, pall upon the appetite at last; the sooner perhaps, on account of the supernatural vigour and agility with which they perform their task. A "*gavotte*" between Vestris and Mde. Gardel, the principal female of the corps, would seem sufficient, I must confess, to fascinate the mind for almost any length of time, were not the spell weakened by the horrible grimaces of the former, and an excess of sinuosity on the part of the lady, which is, however, said, and I presume thought, to be, the *acmé* of grace, by the Parisians. You should know, that Mde. Gardel was, at the time of my acquaintance with the opera, more than fifty years old, extremely meagre and ugly, and yet personated Venus, Hebé, Virginia, &c. certainly to the admiration of every spectator.

You can form no adequate conception of the paroxysms of delight and admiration, into which the Parisians are thrown, by the prowess of the principal dancers. Duport and Vestris are rewarded for an extraordinary bound, or other professional exploit, by reiterated bravos, shouts, and cries, which shake the lofty dome, and, I would say, almost the solid foundations of the immense edifice of the Academy. The poor poet, and the musical composer, must be mournfully sensible, that it is not the "inspired verse," nor "the divine lyre," but the gymnastic art which "wins the prize." The French authors are fond of tracing a resemblance between the character of their nation, and that of the Greeks; particularly between the Parisians and the Athenians. In one respect, certainly, a most striking affinity obtains; I mean in the frivolity of their tastes.

One of the most remarkable of the modern improvements in the French opera, is the attention paid to propriety of *costume*, especially when the personages of antiquity are brought on the stage. In this particular, the Parisians, in all their theatrical exhibitions, eminently excel the rest of the world. The case, however, was the reverse, two centuries ago. "Every actor," says Addison, speaking in one of his Spectators of the French theatre of his day, "that comes on the stage is a beau. The shepherds are all embroidered, and acquit themselves

selves better than our English dancing-masters. I have seen a couple of rivers appear in red stockings; and Alpheus, instead of having his head covered with sedge and bull-rushes, making love in a full-bottom periwig, and a plume of feathers. I remember the last opera I saw in that merry nation (the French), was the Rape of Proserpine, where Pluto, to make the more tempting figure, puts himself in a French equipage, and brings Ascalaphus with him as his *valet de chambre.*" I can add to this, that, even as late as the beginning of the last century, Julius Cæsar was seen on the principal theatres, both of England and France, in an attire like that which Addison here mentions in the case of Alpheus.

Such is the magnificence of the *Academie Imperiale de Musique*, that, notwithstanding the crowds which frequent it, the government, to which it exclusively belongs, is annually brought in debt by the establishment. The surplus of the disbursements over the receipts forms an item of the public expences, in the budget of the minister of finance. The preparation of such an opera as "The Triumphs of Trajan," could not have cost less than ten or fifteen thousand dollars. The conqueror appears on the stage in a car drawn by a number of horses, and attended by a crowd of nearly six hundred persons, all of whom are engaged in the regular service of the *Academy*. It is subject to a formal code of laws, and governed by a special "administration," the members of which are appointed by the emperor. The performers are paid out of the national treasury. The salary, even of the most eminent, is but trifling, when compared with what they might earn from the public, if they enjoyed a free agency in the exertion of their powers. They are not suffered to leave the metropolis without a particular license from the "administration," not even for the purpose of regaling the Provincials. When allowed to visit foreign countries, the motive and the condition are, invariably, the promotion of some political purpose, and not the advancement of their private fortunes.

The dissoluteness of the lives of this gentry beggars all description. An opera heroine and a *femme galante*, have been at all times regarded as *synonimes*, and no reason, as you may be well assured, now exists why they should be differently considered. The scandalous chronicle of the opera, although equal in corruption, and not much superior in refinement, to that of a brothel, is a subject of great interest for all ranks of society, and much the theme of polite discourse. The *amours* of Vestris, and of Ellevion, the Coryphœus of the French comic opera, are not only hawked about the streets and embodied in volumes, but current in the drawing-room, and familiar to every *boudoir*. These gentlemen seem to have been eminently *hommes à bonnes fortunes*, and to have broken many hearts, as well in the regions of fashion as in the sphere of their professional converse. The triumphs and infidelities of "the god of the dance," surpass in number and éclat those related by the poets of the good old monarch of Olympus himself.

I have already spoken of the interest taken by the Parisians of every grade in the concerns of the members of the green-room universally. That attracted by the "divinities" of the Grand Opera is however much the most lively, inasmuch as they are admitted to occupy the highest rank in the yet decried profession of the stage, contributing as they do, not merely to banquet the public taste, but, according to an official declaration of the government, to adorn the national character. The emperor himself might, not without reason, be jealous of some of the personages of his academy. I was convinced of this by the moral effect of an unlucky accident which I witnessed at the opera during his warfare in the north of Europe against Russia. At the representation of a new ballet called Ulysses, one of the female dancers, in the act of descending on the stage in a cloud, in the character of Minerva, fell precipitately from a height of nearly fifteen feet, and was much injured. The confusion, dismay, distress, and anguish, of the whole house on the occasion are altogether indescribable. Never was there a more prodigal display of sensibility; never in any assembly a more general and violent paroxysm of sighing, shrieking, groaning, sobbing, and swooning. The attention and sympathy of the "good city of Paris," were, I can undertake to assert, more powerfully excited the next day by this occurrence than they had been by the contents of any one of the bulletins transmitted from "the grand army" during the whole of the campaign of Poland, then in its most critical period. The gazettes, the coffee-houses, even the *fauxbourgs*, rung with the melancholy event. The sufferer received visits of condolence from most of the leading members of the *haut ton*, and was comforted

forted in her misfortune by a free benefit, which the sympathy of the Parisians rendered so lucrative that it must have enriched her for life. I should not forget, however, to add, that notwithstanding the intensity of their compassionate sorrow, and these benevolent efforts to alleviate her calamity, very many witticisms and playful allusions were indulged about "the downfal of Minerva," *la chute de Minerve*, and the *faux pas* which occasioned the catastrophe.

TALMA AND LAFOND.

THE two most conspicuous performers in the tragedy of the Theatre Français, are Talma and Lafond. The last is a young man who fills, with great ability, such parts as those of Achilles in the Iphigénie of Racine, and Orosmane in the Zaire of Voltaire. He is full of fire and motion; has a good person, and a sonorous voice, is well versed in the canons of his art, and emulous to excel. His countenance is somewhat deficient in expression; but still he never fails to awaken, by the contagious vivacity of his manner, and the sensibility of his accents, very eager attention and lively emotions in the minds of his audience. Arrogance, disappointment, disdain, alternate rage and sorrow, are the feelings which it generally falls to his lot to depict; and, although he may not execute his task with such admirable effect as Le Kain, he is by no means unworthy of treading in the footsteps of this "his immortal predecessor." He is not, in all probability, destined to enjoy, at any time, the same measure of fame.

Talma, however, is the great master of tragic declamation, and the most consummate actor, whom it has been my good fortune, ever to witness on the stage. He has, I think, no rival in existence but Mrs. Siddons, to whom, indeed, the palm of the art seems unquestionably to be due. With respect to person, nature has not been kind to Talma. His shape is aukward, and his stature somewhat low for a hero of the buskin; but she has indemnified him for this deficiency, by every other gift conducive to excellence in his line. His voice, countenance, and forehead, are admirably fitted for the strongest possible expression of the vehement passions. The faculties of his mind possess the same aptitude, and his studies have been of a nature to improve them to the utmost. He appears to be animated by an enthusiastic fondness for his profession, is guided by a thorough knowledge of its principles, and habitually engaged in the investigation and exertion of its resources. Talma has followed the example of Le Kain, by consulting on all occasions, the best models of antiquity, in painting and sculpture, and the works of the ancient poets, for aid in the mechanical details of acting, such as dress, attitude, &c. The defects of his person are, in fact, either concealed by the skill with which he adjusts his costume, or lost in the dignified grace of his movements. There is a simplicity and temperance in his action, which has induced the Parisians, accustomed almost uniformly to the reverse, to accuse him of copying the English manner. Nothing, however, can be more noble than his declamation, more impetuous than his vehemence, more intense than his expression, in situations which call for great tragic movements, or much elevation of style. He resembles altogether what Baron is described to have been, in the French theatrical annals. The "*caput artis decere*," a maxim generally overlooked by public speakers of every description in France, seems to be constantly in the view of Talma, as it was in that of Baron.

The characters in which Talma is seen to most advantage, are those of Orestes, of Manlius in the tragedy of that name by La Fosse, of the Cinna of Corneille, &c. As Orestes, when tormented by the Furies, he strikes terror into the spectator, and fills the mind with admiration. The fierce and sombre glance of his eye in the part of a conspirator, the depth and gravity or his tones, the mysteriousness of his whole demeanor, the skill with which the real passions and workings of his soul are at the same time shadowed out, make up altogether the most perfect personation, and the most complete illusion that can be imagined. If I except the condition in which I found myself, on seeing Mrs. Siddons, as Jane Shore, mad with the cravings of hunger, I never was under any circumstances, so strongly moved, so powerfully electrified, as when I heard Talma as Manlius, venting his indignant reproaches against the treacherous accomplice, who betrays his conspiracy to the Roman senate. The disdain, disappointment, rage, and despair, breathed in every look, word, and attitude, stamped in the wreathings of his brow, expressed in the tremour of his lips, the alternate contraction and dilatation

dilatation of his muscles, the wild disorder of his features, were such as I cannot attempt to describe. You may form a just idea of them, however, by recalling what you have occasionally witnessed, of the same modes of delineating similar emotions, from Cooke, the English tragedian, who, in fact, at particular moments is, I doubt not, equal in this respect to any actor that has ever been known, although inferior to Talma in point of general merit and uniformity of excellence. Kemble enjoys over Cooke the like advantage; that of being more equable, as well as more chaste and dignified in his performance: but he has less of genius than either his countryman or Talma, and is incapable of reaching the heights, to which the former sometimes attains.

The French Roscius, it would seem, engaged zealously in the republican cause, at the commencement of the revolution, and signalized himself on various occasions, by the violence of his opinions. I have been much amused in the pit of the Theatre Français, in listening, between the acts, to the anecdotes kindly and gratuitously related to me by my neighbours, of the early political feuds of the *corps dramatique*. Talma occasioned, by his revolutionary doctrines, a schism in the company to which he belonged, and seceded to a different theatre, with one half of their number. Those who remained behind were afterwards imprisoned by the jacobin leaders, and, as it was said, (unjustly however,) at the instigation of Talma. It happened at times, that he and his colleagues, particularly Dugazon and Naudet, interrupted the regular performance of the stage, to accuse each other of aristocracy, before their audience. The appeal seldom failed to occasion violent tumults in the house, and to end in the precipitate retreat of the party, against whom the majority pronounced judgment by something more, in general, than mere acclamation. On one occasion, Talma was called upon, in order to repel a charge of the kind, to recite some passages of a republican tenor, from the play of Voltaire, called "La Mort de Brutus." This he did with so much fire and so keen a zest, that his innocence of the crime of aristocracy became self-evident, and his judges acquitted him, with the most cordial unanimity.

GEORGES AND DUCHESNOIS.

The principal heroines of the Theatre Français, are Mdlle. Georges and Mdlle. Duchesnois. Talma has confessedly no rival of his own sex, but these ladies contest with each other the empire of the stage in their walk, and it is, I must confess, difficult to decide between them, so equally balanced are their pretensions. Both, in my humble opinion, are not much above mediocrity; but this is far from being the sentiment of the Parisians, and to them we should submit in such matters. Duchesnois is compared to Duclos and Clairon, and Georges to Le Couvreur, the three most celebrated of the French actresses, in the time of the monarchy. I should be sorry to think, however, that so many volumes had been written in commemoration of talents, no greater than those which I could discover in the Phedres and Camilles of the present day. Mdlle. Georges is tall and graceful, and has a head of the true Grecian model. Her countenance is at the same time exceedingly fine. Nature has been far less bountiful to her rival, whose stature is low, and whose face is revoltingly ugly. She is said, indeed, amply to supply these defects, by the superior force with which she conceives her part, and the more overpowering energy with which she declaims. As a compensation, also, for the harshness of her voice, her intonations are uncommonly judicious, and studied with unremitting care.

Much pathos is ascribed to the acting of Mdlle. Georges, but I must acknowledge that I never felt it. Her declamation is too drawling and *tearful (larmoyante)*, to borrow the idiom of her critics. If there be any defect in the elocution of Mrs. Siddons, it is something of the same nature, although not by any means carried to an equally reprehensible excess. Both the French actresses transgress all bounds in the violence of their rant, and the variation of their tones, where they think it necessary to display strong feeling, or great animation. This is the general vice not only of the tragic actors of Paris, but of all public speakers in France. They do not wax warm by sufficiently slow degrees, for a due correspondence of emotion on the part of the auditor, and then go much beyond his utmost pitch, particularly if his constitution be one of the sluggish cast, which we have inherited from our progenitors.

The competition of Georges and Duchesnois, had divided the French metropolis into two parties, scarcely less violently

lently inflamed against each other, than the factions of the Circus, which distracted Constantinople in the reign of the Emperor Justinian, under the denomination of *Greens* and *Blues*. It was hazardous, even for a stranger, to express an opinion on the merit of either of these actresses, in the pit of the Theatre Français, or, in fact, in any other theatre of the capital. I have known, in several instances, the disputes on this subject to become so general, and to assume so serious an aspect, that it was found necessary to claim the interference of the guard stationed at the doors. The feuds of which I am speaking, began with the stage heroines themselves, and extended to the *décrotteurs*, or shoeblacks, who took an interest in the question of their supremacy, little less profound than that of the professed critics. All the gazettes and journals were enlisted on one side or the other, and waged the most acrimonious hostilities.

A temporary reconciliation was, however, effected between the two rival queens in person, before my departure from the capital, and led to a general truce. The event was signalised in this way:—They were prevailed upon to consent to act in the same piece, a proceeding which they had before studiously avoided, and the "Horace" of Corneille was chosen for the occasion. My curiosity to know how they and their audience would acquit themselves, induced me to brave a fiery trial at the door of the theatre, in order to obtain a seat. I procured one after great exertion, and was much amused. While the fair competitors laboured to extort the suffrage of the majority, by the most violent efforts imaginable, their separate adherents seemed to be endeavouring to outvie each other in mutual condescension, by bestowing indiscriminately upon both favourites, plaudits without end or measure. At the termination of the play, the "tragic Duchesnois," and "inimitable Georges," were summoned to appear before the audience in the usual manner, to receive an individual tribute of admiration. Immediately after this ceremony, they shewed themselves arm in arm in a side box, and were no sooner descried by the pit, than a new chorus of plaudits burst forth, and continued until the lungs and ears of the enthusiasts themselves could bear no more. It was said that the government had interfered to produce the reconciliation, to which this scene was owing, but I cannot answer for the truth of the statement. Such an interposition, had not the domestic peace of the capital been seriously threatened, would appear to be a deviation from its ordinary and true policy, which is, to keep the Parisians as deeply engaged as possible in these weighty matters, in order that they may be less mindful of the *less important* concerns of state.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

DANCE OF DEATHS.

THE French historians relate, that in the year 1424 the English Regent gave at Paris a show, or spectacle, after the manner of his country. The scene of this entertainment was the churchyard of the Innocents. Persons of both sexes, splendidly dressed, and representing the different conditions of human life, began to execute various dances. A number of figures personating Death, whose limbs were concealed in tight dark clothes, upon which were sewed the resemblance of dry bones, so that they seemed to be walking skeletons, came and mingled in the dance, and led away now one and now another into the chambers and cellars about, where refreshments were provided. This odd allegory was called *La Danse Macabrée*.—Can any of our correspondents explain the derivation of the name.

ZANY.

Dr. Johnson, after Skinner, makes *zany* to be a contraction of Giovanni: it rather derives, through the Italian *zanni*, from the Latin *sannio*, which means a buffoon. In barbarous Greek the word *zannos* is found, which, according to Riccoboni, has the same signification.

ANTIQUITY OF THE HUMAN RACE.

Among all the specimens of fossil bones dug up in the different quarters of the world, says Cuvier, there is not a single fragment of a human skeleton. This indicates a recent origin of human population. The earlier inhabitants of our globe, some of whom we can no longer trace upon it, appear to have belonged

longed to the races of elephants and of sloths.

EARLY ENGLISH GEOMETRY.

The quaint title page to the geometrical work of Robert Ricombe, practitioner in physicke, printed in 1551, and dedicated to King Edward the Sixth, in the black letter, is literally as follows, being the first geometrical book printed in English.

"The Pathway to Knowledg; containing the first Principles of Geometrie, as they may aptly be applied unto practise, bothe for use of instrumentes geometricall and astronomicall, and also for projection of plattes in euerye kinde, and therefore much necessary for all sortes of men."

"Geometries verdicte."

"All fresshe fine wittes by me are filed,
All grosse dull wittes wishe me exiled:
Thoughe no mannes witte reiect will I,
Yet as they be, I wyll them trye."

And the dedicatory address runs as follows; being very curious, as well for the orthography, as the style and composition.

"To the Gentle Reader.

"Excuse me, gentle reader, if oughte be amisse, stroung paths ar not troden al truly at the first: the way muste neides be comberous, when none hathe gone before, where no man hathe geuen light, lighte is it to offend, but when the light is shewed ones, lighte is it to amende. If my light may so light some other, to espie and marke my faults, I wish it may so lighten them, that they may uoide offence. Of staggeringe and stomblinge, and vnconstaunt turmoilinge: often offending, and seldome amending, such vices to eschewe, and their fine wittes to shew that they may winne the praise, and I to hold the candle, whilst they their glorious works with eloquence sette forth, so cunningly inuented, so finely indited, that my bokes maie seme worthie to occupie no roome. For neither is mi wit so finely filed, nother mi learning so largly lettred, nother yet mi laisir so quiet and vncombered, that I maie perform iustlie so learned a laboure, or accordinglie to accomplishe so haulte an enforcement, yet maie I thinke thus: This candle did I light; this lighte haue I kindeled; that learned men maie se, to practise their pennes, their eloquence to aduaunce, to register their names in the books of memorie I drew the platte rudelie, whereon thei maie builde, whom God hath indued with learning and liuelihood. For liuing by labour doth learning so hinder, that learning seruith liuing, whiche is a peruerse trade. Yet as carefull familie shall cease hir cruell callinge, and suffre anie laiser to learninge to repaire, I will not cease from trauaile the pathe so to trade, that finer wittes maie fashion themselues with such glimsinge dull light, a more complete woorke at laiser to finishe, with inuencion agreable, and aptnes of eloquence."

"And this, gentle reader, I hartelie protest,
Where erroure hath happened I wisshe it redrest."

CRANIOLOGY.

Dr. Gall, an itinerant German lecturer, has published a singular book with this title, which treats of those inferences respecting moral disposition and habit, which may be drawn from examining the skull.

It is notorious that men are born with conformations originally distinct; and that on these conformations depend several of our tendencies and qualities. One man receives from nature the organs of sight peculiarly perfect. Consequently, he grows up with a habit of attending to visual ideas; with a love of prospects and paintings, and of contemplating beautiful forms; with an imagination stored with figures, and a phraseology tending to picturesque metaphor; with a memory, which performs its functions by associating ideas of sight with the objects to be recollected, and which therefore performs them more quickly than when the less rapid ideas of hearing are employed.

Another man receives from nature the organs of hearing in a state peculiarly perfect. Consequently, he grows up with a habit of attending to auditory ideas; with a love of music, and of serious order; with a deference for oratory, and a facility at learning languages. The tones of feeling, being more nicely distinguishable, awaken, perhaps, in such persons a more delicate and alarmable sensibility. The reflection tends more to abstract than to picturesque ideas; and the memory recalls its hoards with comparative sloth.

A third receives from nature the organs of taste and smell (they ought to be classed as one sense) peculiarly perfect. Consequently, he grows up with a habit of attending to ideas of the palate; with a proneness toward the pleasures of the table, of society, of friendship; with a tendency to affection, and hospitality, and providence.

There are other sets of organs, whose original

original conformation likewise influences considerably the number, the vividness, the proportion, and the tendency, of our ideas, and consequently of our volitions, which are stimulated by them.

Now it is not improbable that, from mere inspection of a skull, some guess may be formed of the relative influence of the different sets of organs on that mouldered corporeal system to which the skull belonged. In proportion to the mass of idea communicated through the optic nerves, may be the quantity of brain formed and employed for the preservation of such knowledge. This secretion of visual brain (if one may so express it) may distend a peculiar part, and influence the form of a peculiar cavity, of the skull.

In like manner the ear may keep its library in a particular place, and may shape its room to its wants. According to Dr. Gall, the sexual organs have for their head-quarters the cerebellum; and is for measuring, by its protuberance, the tendency to libidinous affections.

If Dr. Gall had confined his speculations to this sort of observation and analysis, he would at least have been pursuing an attainable end. Those physiognomical marks of the skull, which are connected with the condition of the tributary or dependent organs, seem to admit of definition. But, instead of seeking merely to infer our moral *habits*, he professes to be able to infer our moral *accidents*, from our skulls.

That an animal has an angry pugnacious character may well be recorded in its frame. That its combat was successful or unsuccessful, depends on the accident of its match. Yet Dr. Gall is for finding not merely an organ of *fighting*, but of *slaughter*. He visited a prison, it is said, and selected a man not merely as bold and cruel, but as a murderer.

Like Lavater, Dr. Gall, notwithstanding his errors, his hyperbole, his quackery, and his absurdities, has, however, made some truly new and curious observations; and will have the merit of directing attention to various phenomena hitherto passed over too heedlessly.

A biographer of Dr. Gall refers his cranioscopic passion to his having seen early in life the grave-digger scene in Hamlet.

INSCRIPTION.

On a tomb-stone erected to the memory of J. Joslin, in Raine church-yard, Essex, is the following singular inscription:

"This I have done for an indulgent
Husband, near and dear to me;
And what I have done is nothing to you,
Nor what I do."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BOILEAU's SATIRE ON MAN,

IMITATED;

By JOHN GALT, Esq.

Author of the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, and the Tragedies of Maddalen, &c.

G. OF all the creatures through the air that sweep,
Or walk upon the earth, or swim the deep,
From France to Chili, England to Japan,
The greatest beast of all is surely man.
M. How do you say—a grub, an ant, a worm,
But half alive and immature in form;
The bull, the goat, that ruminate and feed—
Wiser than man, say you, sir?
G. Yes, indeed.
My words surprize you, doctor, I perceive.
M. Man is by nature lord of all that live,
Earth, air, and ocean, for his use were made,
And he alone has wisdom for his aid!
G. True: reason still hath been his constant rule,
Thence I conclude man is the greatest fool.
M. The thought for satire, sir, is well enough,
To please a reader predisposed to laugh,
But you must prove. In form.—
G. With all my heart.
Then doctor answer, attend your part.
Say, what is wisdom?
M. An attemper'd heart,
Which passion ne'er inflames, nor cares molest,
Whose calm resolves slow graduate to deeds,
As up the aisle the dean to pray'r proceeds.
G. This equanimity that sages praise,
Who less than man its influence obeys?
The ant, which every year the field explores,
With Ceres' treasures furnishing her stores;
When Cold and Boreas their sway resume,
And Nature languishes beneath the gloom;
This insect, snug in her obscure retreat,
Enjoys her wealth, nor heeds the winter's threat;
But whoe'er saw her govern'd by caprice,
In winter busy, and in spring remiss,

Daring

Daring the open field at Christmas day,
Or idly slumb'ring in the lap of May;
But man, still headlong in his senseless range,
Incessant flies the shuttlecock of change;
His mind or care still restless and afloat,
He knows not what he wills, and wills not what he ought;
One day's desire becomes another's dread,—
'Who, I!—shall I the flirting damsel wed?
My hen-peck'd constancy to scorn inure,
Amidst the triumphs of Anacreon Moore?
Scores without me will serve the talking town.'
Said but last week the marquis, so well-known;
A fortnight after he himself display'd,
A proof what of a husband may be made;
Believing heaven again employ'd the knife,
And from a new rib form'd his faithful wife.

Man roves dissatisfied from black to white,
At morning loathing what he lov'd at night,—
A plague to others, to himself distress,
Changing his fancies as he shifts his dress;
The slightest wind, the softest touch prevails;
And deeds he did in red, in black bewails.

But then to see him when his mind dilates,
Full of the vapour he himself creates!
The base and sole support of Nature's plan!
Even ev'ry sphere of heav'n but moves for man!
He o'er all creatures boasts the sovereign sway!
Who dare deny, say you?—Perhaps I may,
Without inquiring if near caves and lairs
Bears dread the traveller, or the traveller bears;
Or, by an edict of the Nubian swains,
The Libyan lions would avoid their plains.

This monarch, chosen by his own decree,
This king of all—how many kings has he!
Ambition, Avarice, and Love, and Hate,
Enslave his mind, and rule his fetter'd fate.

The needful sleep descending on his eyes—
"Awake," cries Avarice, "get up, arise."
'Leave me,' says Man, 'leave me to my repose,
The sun has not yet made the shops unclose.'—
"No matter, rise."—'To do what after all?'
"To trade with France!" 'Whatever may befal!
Spite of the Milan or Berlin decrees!
To toil that officers may have their fees?
Have I not wealth enough, why seek for more?'
"Whoever yet could over-heap his store?
Amass you must, nor crime, nor perjury dread;
Your cook be Famine, and the earth your bed;
Though more your wealth than all the * * * * lost,
Nor guest, nor menial, must your mansion boast;
Midst heaps of wheat exist on oats and rye,
And grudge a penny even life to buy."
'Why all this misery?' "What! don't you know,
When you are dead, your heir, a squand'ring beau,
Will make the riches, thus so dearly won,
Fly as his coursers at Newmarket run?"

But, should persuasive Mercy plead in vain,
Then comes Ambition and her gorgeous train,
To violate the bosom of repose,
And send you frantic forth in quest of foes;
Or death in Cæsar's track, that idle boys,
Gazettes, and tallow-chandlers may rejoice.

M. Softly, my friend; this sure is over-nice.
The hero's virtue do you call a vice?
With whom must Alexander then be plac'd?

G. What! he, the madman, that laid Asia waste?
The headstrong fool, that lov'd to bathe in gore,
Who sack'd one world, and wept to ruin more?
A god in fancy, see the maniac roam,
A furious vagabond without a home;
Behind him Slaughter, Pestilence, and Death,
And still his madness desolates the earth—
Happy it would have been, and plain to tell,
Had Macedon possess'd a maniac's cell,
And guardian sage, with providential care,
Advis'd by friends, had chain'd the madman there.

M. But these digressions, sir, are stale and trite;
View man with candour and a juster light;
He only lives within the warded town,
Makes useful arts and gentle manners known;
Gives kings and magistrates due pow'r and place,
And claims protection in the Law's embrace.

G. True: yet though blest not with police or law,
The sheriff's warrant, or the bailiff's paw;
Who ever heard, like man's inhuman brood,
Of plund'ring wolves besmear'd with kindred blood;
Or tyger despot war and want declare,
That unborn tygers may have better fare?
In sylvan wilds does bear with bear contend?
The pouncing kite upon the kite descend?
Whoever saw on Afric's lawless plain,
Each fierce republican aspire to reign;
In bloody rage the madding lions rush,
To vest a tyrant with the pow'r to crush?
The fiercest animal that Nature rears,
His species in another's form reveres,

With

With him restrains the vengeance of his teeth,
And lives without the lawyer, bail, or brief.
Do eagles claim the escheats of the rocks;
Or fox, for geese, the fox set in the stocks?
They have no records, registers, nor fees,
Nor Lords, nor Commons, Bench nor Common Pleas;
Each, unmolested in his own abode,
Obeys the precepts of great Nature's code;
Man, man alone, each mad costume employs,
And makes the honour that himself destroys.
'Tis not enough that Hell directs his hand,
To mix the nitre and to edge the brand:
Still on the world his wand'ring reason draws
New woes by commentaries on his laws.—
While doctors write, and judges fill the bench,
The little ray of Nature's light to quench;
Statesmen combine, and orators declaim,
And critics scan, and satirists inflame!
M. Well, well, but stop, what signifies this heat?
Man has his passions, this all must admit;
As changeful as the sea is his caprice,
Still his least virtue far outweighs his vice;
Who but himself the daring art employs,
Which turns the compass that describes the skies?
His boundless science, reaching to all things,
Through Nature searches, and unfolds the springs;
All creatures else—where do you see their schools?
Their fonts of knowledge, discipline, and rules!
Fellows denouncing ignorance with frowns,
Their doctors deck'd with wigs, and caps, and gowns!
G. No certainly, the beasts, I own, neglect
To learn the art of killing with respect;
Nor e'er did ox in pulpit hoarsely low
To scores of calves all wond'ring in a row.
But, without searching if the mind in thrall
Knows aught of what it knows, or aught at all,
Does this age furnish, tell me if you can,
A scale to form an estimate of man?
'If to your gates you wish the great to run,
(The father says to his unrazor'd son,)
'To add and multiply employ your pen.—
What makes a hundred at a tenth?' "Sir, ten."
'Well said, my boy, 'tis all a man should know,
Arithmetic, lad, makes the mare to go;
Eschew the evil, child, of Burke and Blair,
Croker alone deserves thy constant care,
Early and late the stock-exchange attend,
There trumpet news that ne'er were heard or penn'd;
And, when the world laments for thousands slain,
Home to thy desk, my boy, and count thy gain!
Then shalt thou see around thy table swarm,
(As larks in snow frequent the well-stock'd farm,)
Bards and the learn'd of every fam'd degree,
Degrading heroes, and exalting thee;
While books in useless heathen tongues proclaim,
Thy patronage alone assures them fame.'
He that is rich, is without wisdom wise,
Has learning, science, genius, dignities;
Sought by the great, and favour'd by the fair,
To any title he may give an heir;
For gold to age can lend the grace of youth,
And scoop a dimple where Time stole a tooth.
But, granted, doctor, that you scorn such toil,
And with the Muse would waste your nights and oil;
Before the lark begin your lofty song,
Beyond the nightingale the strain prolong,
And rapt, regardless of terrestrial hours,
Hold blest communion with the heav'nly powers.
The epic's finish'd—Paradise is sold—
The price? Five pounds to Milton, blind old!
Or if it chance that, by your thrifty sires,
Secured from want your Muse to fame aspires,
The paltry profit of the sale disdains,
And only asks attention to the strains;
By crowds you see the seller's shop beset,
His men all busy and his porters sweat,
"Gods!" then cry you, "th' immortal wreath is won,
My poem takes." Your's! 'tis the last *Crim. Con.*
Nor hears the public of your heav'nly Muse,
Till she is pillori'd in the Reviews.
"Ay true," say you, with recent suff'ring sore,
"Critics are brutes, I own, and must deplore;
As learned pigs are monsters in the stye,
The curs'd reviewers do our kind belie."—
Admitted—but will you refuse to bow
To Israel's golden calf, or Egypt's cow,
To Grecian stones deny the wonted rite,
Or the old image at Loretto slight?—
But hear me out—nay, if you will then fly,
Away to London and No Pop'ry cry!

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

An ACCOUNT *of the* PETRIFACTIONS *near the* VILLAGE *of* TREEVIKERA, *in the* CARNATIC; *by* CAPTAIN JOHN WARREN, *of the 33d Regiment.*

THE petrifactions which are to be seen near the village of Treevikera, have long since been known in India; but, as I do not find that any regular account of them has yet been given to the public, I am induced to believe that the following description of their appearance, and of the place where they lie, may prove acceptable to the Asiatic Society. I must preface, however, what I have to say, by stating, that the details here offered to their notice were mostly communicated to me, in the language in which I repeat them after him, by a gentleman high in the Company's Civil Service, who had visited Treevikera several months before me; and that I have done little more than to collate, by immediate inspection, what he has very correctly described. Some few additional remarks have occurred, which I have annexed to his paper; but these, though they have extended, have seldom corrected his narrative.

The village of Treevikera is situated on the north bank of the Arriacoopum, or Villenore river, about fifteen miles in a direction west by north of the city of Pondicherry, and four miles beyond the old Fort of Woldoor, formerly belonging to the French, but now in a state of ruin.

Treevikera is at present composed of a few scattered huts, although, from the appearance of the pagoda at that place, the interior of which is all built of stones, from the size of the tower over its gateway, eight stories high, (the lower one of which is entirely of blue granite,) from the large stone tank which lies close to the pagoda, and covers several acres of ground, and the size of the principal streets, which can still be traced; from these remains, I say, we may conclude, that in former times Treevikera was a place of great extent and importance. The inscriptions in Sanscrit upon the walls, now scarcely legible, and the mouldered condition of many of the stones, indicate the great antiquity of these buildings. The destructive hand of Haider Ali Khan, however, has accelerated the ravages of time; for many parts of the pagoda were injured, and several of the statues mutilated, by his army, as it retired from Porto Novo towards Mysore, in the year 1781.

To the eastward of the village, at a distance of a quarter of a mile, rises a hill, or rather a hillock; one of a chain consisting of ten or a dozen similar elevations, none exceeding forty or fifty feet in perpendicular height. These hills vary in size, and run in a line from north to south; the whole extending over about one mile and a half of ground.

Their surface in general exhibits a dark red appearance on the heights, and a sandy colour in the low grounds; an effect produced by the periodical rains, which have formed, in many places, deep channels through the sides of the hills, driving the sand into the hollows, and leaving exposed to the view their ruddy stratum, which every where has a very rugged appearance. The substratum, in most places, seems to be a species of lime mixed with red earth, of so soft a quality as to be easily broken by any iron instrument.

On the declivity, and on the west side of this hill, about two feet and a half below its summit, a petrified tree appears, lying in a horizontal position on the surface of the ground, with about two thirds of its root entirely bare. Of the body of this tree (which has been divided into three pieces by the stonecutters) twenty feet still remain; the root being seven feet in diameter; the trunk, at the bottom, three feet; in the middle part, two feet; and, at top, one and a quarter foot in diameter.

Another tree lies at a small distance from the above, and five feet below the summit of the hill; this is almost buried in the stratum, the surface only being visible. Some parts of this tree are as hard as flint, and others so soft as to be reduced to dust by the slightest pressure. Another tree, not far off, is forty feet in length. All these petrifactions lie horizontally, and none of their branches can be discovered, even detached, or in the vicinity of the parent stem. These must have withered away before the process of petrifaction had taken place; for the knots at the insertion of the branches with the trunk are very visible in most of the trees.

The number of petrifactions which are

to be seen, in every direction, in this broken ground, (about fifteen or twenty,) is too great to admit a minute description of every subject. The fragments of one particular tree, however, attracted sufficiently my notice, to induce me to give some account of it at this place: I say *of a tree*, because, although the parts that remain are very remote from one another, yet the natives affirm that they did belong to the same individual.

The middle part of the trunk seems to have been detached from the extremities by a water-course, or deep rut, which, forming under it, deprived its centre of support: and, as all these trees are generally broken across, at intervals of three and four feet, (as would be the case, were a long stone pillar to be let fall suddenly on its side,) it followed, that when these divisions lost their support, they rolled off, or fell down; and, if of a good texture and colour, they may have been carried away by the stone-cutters. One of these fragments lies a little on one side, and below the upper part of the tree; but the top and the root, which were most firmly fixed into the ground, kept fast in their place. These pieces lie evidently in the same or in parallel lines.

Measuring from whence the top is inserted into the stratum, down to the extremity of the root, it was sixty feet in length; its diameter at the upper insertion was two feet; at the piece fallen down, three feet; at the bottom of the trunk, four and half feet; and at the root, at its broadest place, about eight or nine feet; a prodigious size, if these fragments really once did belong to the same tree.

Another curious appearance was that of a tree, about thirty feet long, which traversed the summit of one of the hillocks in an oblique direction, so as to let a considerable part of both its extremities be seen on each side of the mound.

I shall observe of the last eminence to the southward, (which is separated about a quarter of a mile from the rest,) that it exhibits the most remarkable assemblage of petrifactions. I discovered, within the circumference of about one hundred yards, no less than ten trees of a large size, lying in different directions, excepting three of them, which were parallel to each other, with a proportion of their roots out of the ground; some almost complete, although the bodies were generally enveloped with the stratum.

Although it was reported to me, that there were no trees seen at a distance from the rising grounds above described, yet I noticed part of one, just appearing at the surface of the earth, in the plain, about half way between the hills and the village. Moreover, a French officer (who now resides at Pondicherry) showed me a piece of petrified wood, which he had himself separated from a large block, which lies in the bed of the Arriacoopum river, at a distance of about seven or eight miles from Treevikera. In the same manner we may believe that a great many more petrified trees lie hid under ground, which have yet never been exposed to light in that state.

I have generally remarked of these petrifactions, that they are more perfect at the root, and in those parts which are buried under ground, than where they lie exposed to the air. The petrified root, in most places, is as hard as flint: it takes a much finer polish than any part of the stem, and assumes a more variegated appearance in its veins and colours: like the flint, it easily strikes fire, and breaks short where it is briskly stricken.

The jewellers prefer those fragments which, when broken from the tree, appear in the interior of a brown and purple colour, occasionally striped with grey or white veins. The more prevalent the purple or pink, the more the stone is valued. When polished, and well selected, it assumes a great variety of colours, resembling most frequently agate, changing from a dark brown grey to bright red, with white veins. The red, when well chosen, might easily be taken for cornelians: it is generally preferred for necklaces, when cut in flat circles, and set according to the taste of the artist. The grey looks best in beads, and is used in that shape for necklaces and bracelets, arranged in the usual way.

On the western, or opposite side of the village, and within a quarter of a mile from it, there is another hill, much higher than those already described. It is entirely covered with large blue granite stones, and tapers into a bare pointed rock. In this hill there is no sign whatever of petrifaction, and its aspect is quite opposite to that of the other range.

To return to these hills, I shall observe, that their surfaces present every where, with an elevation of about four inches above the surface of the ground, a number of small protuberances, which answer much to the description of the pudding-stone, and which at first sight might

might be taken for the work of the potter. Some persons have formed strange conjectures on these appearances; some taking them for the cups or sockets in which the fruit of the Palmyra tree is retained, and which they suppose has sustained some degree of petrifaction; others fancying them to be the decayed remnants of petrified branches. But it requires no great examination to perceive that these tubes (if I may so call them) extend deep into the earth. This may be seen where the side of the hill is abruptly broken off, and where they are seen to spread like the ramifications of a nest of white ants. The part which is seen above the surface is, in fact, nothing more than the projection of these ducts. I believe there is but little doubt that these subterraneous tubes were originally the work of some swarms of insects, or larger inhabitants of the soil; for, though their centre be filled with a sort of stiff earth mixed with gravel dust, yet it can easily be removed; and the sides (though rather hard) are nothing else but a stratum about three-tenths of an inch thick, strongly incrustated both in and out side, with a small silicious stone, but easily separated.

A substance perhaps more curious, and which is to be found in great quantities upon those hills, is a small round body, generally one and half inch in diameter, the exterior coat of which resembles much that of the tubes above described, and which, from its round shape, might be taken at first sight for a pebble smeared with earth and gravel.

When these balls are broken through the middle, they exhibit a number of concentric circles of various colours and densities, the latter of which decreases as it approaches the centre, where it generally is in a state of loose dust. One of the most variegated which I opened, had the following successions of colours, beginning from the outer shell, and proceeding towards the centre.

The exterior coat was a sort of yellow ochre, about one tenth of an inch thick, soiled at the surface by the dust and gravel which it had collected, but very clear where it had been protected. This was succeeded by an ore of a dark iron colour, very shining, about two-tenths of an inch in thickness: next followed a smaller ring of dark red, tending to purple, about one-tenth of an inch deep; and this was succeeded by a thin bright lilac circle, lined with a narrow rim of white, apparently a sort of lime, which was the last solid stratum of this curious concretion. The rest was filled with loose earth and gravel-dust, which crumbled off the moment it was broken: many of the particles of gravel, however, adhered to the interior coat of the shell. The diameter of this subject was, at the exterior, about two inches; and at the interior, one and a quarter inch. When broken, the parts resembled the splinters of a hand-grenade.

Near the bottom of the northernmost hill there is a small cave; one of those excavations which are to be seen in every part of the country, and once the residence of a Faqueer, who dug it for the purpose. This would hardly deserve to be noticed, but for the surprising manner in which the superincumbent stratum supports itself from the mere cohesion of its parts.

This cave is divided into two parts, the entrance being an open space, somewhat in imitation of a choultry, but of a very irregular shape. It is about eighteen feet wide, six feet high, and twelve feet deep in the middle: the sides are of unequal depth, owing to the irregularity of the rock at the entrance. The roof is cut quite horizontally, and was formerly supported by two pillars about two feet thick, cut out of the same solid stratum as the rest. One of these is now fallen to the ground.

The second and innermost part is a recess of a nearly circular form, the communication of which opens in the centre of the first one. It is about nine feet deep, by seven feet wide, and six feet high. On each side of its entrance, and on the outside, there are two sorts of niches, about two feet deep, which can hardly ever have been of any use.

The distance from the point of the roof, which stands over the entrance, to the bottom of the principal recess, is twenty-four feet; and the whole roof (which is of a considerable thickness, and projects horizontally eight or nine feet beyond the remaining pillar) hangs over the head, supported merely by the adhesive qualities of the component parts of the stratum.

I have now only a few words to add on the probable species of the trees which lie petrified near Treevikera, about which we can form only vague conjectures.

To judge by the present growth of trees in the vicinity, which are principally of the tamarind kind; by the respective height of these trees, and of the petrified shafts which lie upon the ground;

by the dark red and brown colours which are to be seen in the centre of the petrifactions, and by the deep brown colour of the heart of the tamarind tree; and particularly if we consider that, in no one subject which I have examined, I could distinguish the adhesive roots, and sinuosities which characterize the trunk of the banian tree, (the only species of size besides the tamarind which is to be seen in the district;) from these considerations, I say, we may conclude, that the whole of that transformed grove was once of the "majestic and wide-spreading tamarind."

Of the antiquity of these petrifactions we are still more ignorant. The archives of the Treevikera pagoda, are silent in regard to them. The oldest bramins on the spot, who are the only intelligent people in the village, declare that they remember some of the largest trees since fifty years; and that their fathers and grand-fathers asserted they had likewise seen them; but that no trace had been transmitted down of their origin; nor had any light been afforded, that could lead to any conclusion, whereby the period of time in which the petrified trees had been in that state, or in their progress of transmutation from wood to stone, could be ascertained. It is remarkable, that the circumstance having been known to the bramins for such a length of time, they should have omitted to ascribe it to the influence of some supernatural agent, whose presence would have enhanced the sanctity, and promoted the emoluments, of their pagoda.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL View of the Agriculture of Derbyshire; with Observations on the Means of its Improvement. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. Vol. II.; by John Farey, Mineral Surveyor. 15s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Lives of Marcus Valerius, Messala, Corvinus, and Titus Pomponius Atticus; by the Rev. Edmund Berwick. Cr. 8vo. 7s.

COMMERCE.

A brief Historical View of the Causes of the Decline of the Commerce of Nations; by J. Tyson. 2s. 6d.

Observations on the Board of Trade, interspersed with Strictures on the Licence Trade, and on the Effects produced by the Continental System of Commerce. 2s.

A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Speech of Joseph Hume, esq. in consequence of the Introduction, in the last Session of Parliament, of a Bill to regulate the Trade in Hosiery and Lace. 1s. 6d.

Correspondence and Proceedings in the Negociation for a Renewal of the East India Company's Charter. 1s. 6d.

Report on the Negociation between the Hon. East India Company and the Public, respecting the Renewal of the Company's exclusive Privileges of Trade for Twenty Years, from March, 1794; by J. Bruce, esq. M.P. 4to. 15s.

Observations on the Territorial Rights and Commercial Privileges of the East India Company, with a View to the Renewal of the Company's Charter, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament. 3s.

The Preliminary Debates at the East India House, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1813, on the Negociation with his Majesty's Ministers relative to a Renewal of the Charter; with an Appendix containing all the Letters and Documents referred to upon the Subject; by an Impartial Observer. 2s.

A View of the Consequences of laying open the Trade to India to private Ships; with some Remarks on the Nature of the East India Company, &c.; by Charles Maclean, M.D. 3s.

Substance of the Speech of Mr. Hume, at a General Court of Proprietors, in Leadenhall street, on the 19th of Jan. on the Question for the Renewal of the East India Company's Charter and Privileges.

An Account of a Supply of Fish for the manufacturing Poor, with Observations; by Sir Thomas Bernard, bart. 1s.

DRAMA.

The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, illustrated with critical and explanatory Notes, and biographical Notices, and including an additional Play, now first printed from the original MS.; edited by H. Weber, esq. 14 vols. 8vo. 8l. 8s.

The Noble Foundling; or, the Hermit of the Tweed. A Tragedy in five Acts; by T. Trotter, M.D. 4s.

Midas, an English Burletta, in two Acts. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A Guide to Schoolmasters and Governesses, in the Selection of the best Elementary School Books in every branch of Education, by the late Rev. J. Collins; a new and enlarged edition, by the Rev. Samuel Catlow, of Wimbledon. 1s. 6d.

The Elements of English Grammar; by the Rev. W. Allen. 12mo. 5s. boards.

A Father's

A Father's Letters to his Children, by a Country Gentleman. fc. 6s. boards.

The Lady-Bird's Lottery, or the Fly's Alphabet; by Queen Mab. 1s. sewed.

Difficult Pronunciation, with Explanations of the Words, by which an approved Pronunciation of the most difficult English words in common Use may be easily attained. 5s.

Companion to the English Grammar, or familiar Exercises for Children, by the Rev. T. Roome. 12mo. 1s. sewed.

GEOGRAPHY.

An Account of Ireland, statistical and political; by E. Wakefield. 2 vols. 4to. 6l. 6s.

The present State of Portugal, and of the Portuguese Army, with an Epitome of the Ancient History of that Kingdom; by Andrew Halle Say, M.D. late Assistant-Inspector of Hospitals. 8vo. 12s.

HISTORY.

The French Bulletins, full and complete, detailing the Campaigns of the French in Russia, from June to December, 1812, accompanied with an historical Preface. 4s.

Memoirs of the Reign of King Charles the First; by Sir Philip Warwick, knt. 8vo. 12s. royal 1l. 1s. boards.

LAW.

A Treatise on the Law of Slander, Libel, and False Rumours; by T. Starkie, esq. 8vo. 18s. boards.

Arguments of Counsel in the Cases of the Snipe, the Martha, the Vesta, and other American Vessels, detained under the Orders in Council, and brought to Adjudication in the High Court of Admiralty. 12s.

The Practice of the High Court of Chancery; by J. Newland, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law. 10s. 6d.

MATHEMATICS.

An Appendix to the "Doctrine of Life-Annuities and Assurances;" containing a paper, read before the Royal Society, on a new method of calculating and arranging Tables for determining the value of Life-Annuities; by F. Bailey. 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

Observations on the Nature and Cure of Dropsies; by John Blackall, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. III. 8vo. 14s.

A Comprehensive View of the Small-Pox, Cow-Pox, and Chicken-Pox; by J. Sanders, M.D. 8vo. 6s. boards.

A practical Treatise on Hæmoptysis, or Spitting of Blood; shewing the Safety and Efficacy of Emetics, and the fatal Effects of Blood-letting in the Treatment of that Disease, with Cases; by G. Rees, M.D. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The History of the distressing Loss and happy Recovery of Little Thomas Dellow, who was stolen from London on the 18th of November, 1811, and discovered at Gosport on the 28th of December following. 1s.

A Catalogue of Books for 1813, in various Languages and Classes of Literature, containing many curious, rare, and valuable Articles in History, British and Foreign, Biography, Voyages and Travels, Arts and Sciences, Poetry, Divinity, and Sermons; selling by J. Rusher, Reading, Berks. 2s. 6d.

Accidents of Human Life, with Hints for their Prevention; by Newton Bosworth. 18mo. 4s. 6d. boards.

Ancient Lore; containing a Selection of aphoristical and preceptive Passages on interesting and important Subjects, from the Works of eminent English Authors of the 16th and 17th Centuries; with a Preface and Remarks. 12mo. 7s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

British Ornithology, being the history, with an accurately coloured representation, of every known species of British Bird, with copious descriptions relative to the peculiar manners of each species, the modes of nidification, times of migration, generic and specific characters, and other interesting particulars illustrative of their habits and economy; by George Graves, F.L.S. Vol. I. and II. Royal 8vo. 2l. 2s. each.

Natural History of the Quadrupeds, Birds, &c. of Orkney and Shetland; by the Rev. G. Low. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Evening Amusements, or the Heavens displayed for 1813; by W. Frend, esq. M.A. 12mo 3s. boards.

NOVELS.

She Thinks for Herself. 3 vols. 16s. 6d.

The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan; by Hector Bullus. 4s.

Aretas; by Emma Parker. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

Vaga, or a View of Nature, a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s. boards.

PHILOLOGY.

Vocabulary and Dialogues in the English, Spanish, and Portuguese Languages; by F. G. Feraud. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound.

An English and Hindoostanee Naval Dictionary; by Thomas Roebuck. 7s.

POETRY.

Poems on various Occasions; by W. Gardiner. 4to. 7s. 6d. sewed.

The Poetical Register and Repository of Fugitive Poetry, for the Years 1808 and 1809. cr. 8vo. 12s.

Verses on several Occasions, including Sonnets prefixed to Sidney's Defence of Poesy, Hermilda in Palestine, &c.; by Edward Lord Thurlow. 8vo. 8s.

Don Emanuel, a Poem, in three Cantos, with Notes; by M. Newport. 4to. 1l. 1s.

The Tears of Granta: a Satire, addressed to Under-Graduates in the University of Cambridge. 4s.

Fables in Verse: from Æsop, La Fontaine, and others, by Mary Anne Davis. 5s.

POLITICS.

Letters to the Princess of Wales, comprizing the true History of the celebrated Book, with a copy of the Injunction of the Court of Chancery served on the Author. 6s.

Letter to Wm. Wilberforce, esq. M.P. on the High Price of Provisions; by W. Beckwith. 8vo. 1s.

The Letters of Vetus (being 15), originally published in the Times Newspaper, between the 10th of March and the 10th of November, 1812. 8s. 6d.

A brief Statement of the Rise, Progress, and Decline, of the Ancient Christian Church, and its Change to Papal Apostacy; by Sir John J. W. Jervis, bart. 1s.

The Conduct and Pretensions of the Roman Catholics considered, in a Letter to the Freeholders of Oxfordshire; by F. Haggitt, D.D. 2s. 6d.

A Protestant Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham; by George Isaac Huntingford, D.D. F.R.S. Bishop of Gloucester. 5s.

A Letter to the Rev. Peter Gandolphy, in Confutation of the Opinion that the Vital Principle of the Reformation has been lately conceded to the Church of Rome; by Herbert Marsh, D.D. F.R.S. 1s. 6d.

The Elements of the Science of Money, founded on the Principles of the Law of Nature; by John Prince Smith, esq. of Gray's Inn, barrister at law. 8vo. 15s.

A Full View of the Roman Catholic Question, containing Answers to the Edinburgh Review—Mr. Canning—The Absurdity of a Test—Mr. Pitt's Pledge—Mr. Burk's Authority—Most of the Popular Arguments, &c.; by a Country Gentleman. 2s.

Letter to the most Noble Charles Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl Marshal of England, &c.; by F. Silver, esq. 1s. 6d.

An Essay on Naval Discipline, shewing Part of the evil Effects on the Minds of the Officers, on the Minds of the Men, and on the Community; with an amended System, by which pressing may be immediately abolished; by Lieut. T. Hodgskin. 6s.

The Works of the Right. Hon. Edmund Burke. Vol. VI. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. and vols. XI. and XII. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

THEOLOGY.

The British Christian's Duty to make Prayers and Supplications for the King in the Day of his Trouble: a Sermon; by the Rev. W. Jarvis Abdy, A.M.

Sermons for parochial and domestic Use, designed to illustrate and enforce, in a connected View, the most important Articles of Christian Faith and Practice; by Richard Mant, M.A. 2 vols. 18s.

A Sketch of the Controversy relative to the Re-building of the Parish Church of Rowley Regis, in the County of Stafford; by the Rev. G. Barrs, M.A. 3s. 6d.

The Life and Death of that old Disciple of Jesus Christ, and eminent Minister of the Gospel, Mr. Hansard Knollys, who died in the 93d year of his age. Written with his own hand to the year 1672, and continued in an Epistle by Mr. Wm. Kiffin. To which is added his Last Legacy to the Church. 12mo. 2s. boards.

A Sermon preached at the Visitation in Canterbury, 1812; by the Rev. E. A. Bush, M.A. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at Southampton, Sept. 23, 1812; by the Rev. T. Loader. 1s.

A Discourse on Parochial Communion; by the Rev. Thomas Sykes, A.M. 8vo. 10s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Historical and Topographical Account of Fulham, including the Hamlet of Hammersmith, interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of Eminent and Illustrious Persons, and embellished with twenty-four engravings; by Thomas Faulkner, author of the Historical Description of Chelsea, 4to. 2l. 2s., and 8vo. 1l. 1s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

DR. REES and the proprietors of the great English Cyclopædia, state, in a late address, that, having published fifteen parts during the last two years, they shall be able to publish eight new ones in each succeeding year; and that, of the SEVENTY-TWO parts which, they have now reason to believe, this Cyclopædia will comprehend, *forty-six* are already before the public; and the remaining twenty-six will, under the new arrangements, be completed in little more than three years. They state also that this national work has already cost nearly *two hundred thousand pounds*; consequently, when entire, it will have cost above *three hundred thousand*, a circumstance without any parallel in the history of literature.

The Society for the Support of Gaelic Schools in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, has made its Second Annual Report, by which it appears that the original objects of the society have been most successfully carried into execution, and that the benevolent views of the founders are likely to be attended by the happiest effects. The population of the parishes, on the Mainland and in the Islands, *unable to read either English or Gaelic*, amounts to between *thirty and forty thousand*; and, for this number, no means

means of education had been provided, before the appointment of twenty Gaelic Schools, by this excellent society. The President is the Earl of Moray, and the Treasurer *John Campbell, Esq.* of Heriot-row West, Edinburgh.

Mr. SOUTHEY announces a new work in quarto, under the title of Roderick, the last of the Goths.

Mr. JAMES MONTGOMERY is printing a new poem, descriptive of the World before the Flood.

Messrs. CADELL and DAVIES announce to the possessors of the magnificent edition of the Sacred Scriptures, published by the late Mr. Macklin, that it will shortly be completed by the publication of the Apocrypha, printed in the same size and manner, forming a volume similar to those of the Old and New Testaments.

A work of interest will shortly appear from the pen of JOHN MITFORD, Esq. It will contain a View of the Mediterranean in the years 1810, 11, 12; a three months' voyage on the Barbary Coast in company with Captain Lord Cochrane, with an account of the Proceedings at Naples in 1799; and of Lady Hamilton's meritorious conduct; also some anecdotes of Lord Nelson, the Chevalier Acton, and of many eminent naval men.

Our readers cannot fail to be gratified, by the account of the establishments for the propagation of knowledge at *Methven*, in North Britain, in a former part of this Magazine; and we invite other correspondents to favour us with similar communications, in regard to such establishments in other places. We are equally desirous of receiving accounts of the formation of new Book Clubs, and Literary Institutions, as well as accounts of the state of old ones. It also affords us much satisfaction to observe, by the Methven communication, that the *Interrogative System* of instruction, now so generally adopted in England, has found its way into North Britain.

A Life of William Penn is printing, by THOMAS CLARKSON, M.A.

Miss HAMILTON announces a Series of Popular Essays illustrative of Principles essentially connected with the Improvement of the Understanding, the Imagination, and the Heart.

Mr. RIPPINGHAM is engaged on a practical Book for Schools, the object of which is to teach *the art of extemporaneous Speaking*—as opposed to the arts of theatrical recitation and spouting now taught in schools. It is obvious that, in a free country, the art of extemporaneous speaking is the most useful of all arts; yet there has existed in our schools no practical method of teaching it.

Dr. J. P. SMITH, Divinity Tutor in the Dissenting College at Homerton, is preparing for publication, a work to ascertain the whole evidence concerning the Person of Christ; including an examination of Mr. Belsham's Calm Inquiry.

A Concise History of the Jews, from the Time of their re-establishment by Ezra and Nehemiah, after the Babylonish Captivity, to the Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, forming a Connection between the History of the Old and New Testaments, is printing for the use of young persons, by the Rev. J. HEWLETT, D.D.

A new volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, will shortly appear.

Messrs. LEIGH and SOTHEBY announce the following Libraries for public sale, during the present season:—1. Of the late Charles Brandon Tyre, Esq. F.R.S. —2. Of the late Henry Hope, Esq., with his prints and drawings.—3. Of the late Mrs. Anne Newton, containing chiefly the collection of Sir Isaac Newton.—4. Of Tycho Wing, Esq.

ARTHUR CLIFFORD, Esq. Editor of the State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler, is about to publish the Tixall Poetry; from originals in his possession, and accompanied with Notes, Illustrations, and an Introduction.

MR. THOMAS ASHE, author of the pretended Spirit of the Book, announces, that he is engaged on "a new and still more important work, founded on *original documents*;" which will extend to five volumes, and which, he says, is intended "as a warning to the proud, a lesson to the unrelenting, and a solace to the unfortunate." We have hitherto treated the pretensions of this person as empirical; but we are shaken in our opinion, if it be true, as he states in his letter before us, that the MS. of his announced *Claustral Palace* has been purchased at the price of *ten thousand pounds*, for the purpose of being suppressed! With what secrets could Mr. Ashe be acquainted, the suppression of which is worth *ten thousand* pounds? To *whom* could they relate? Who could afford to give such a price for *his* secresy? Such a circumstance, if he speak truly, is a feature of these portentous times, which ought not to be lost to the world. *O Tempora! O Mores!*

A new

A new edition of Johnson's and Stevens's Shakespeare, as revised and augmented by the late ISAAC REED, is finished, and will speedily appear. Some copies have been printed on royal paper.

A View of Society and Manners, taken in an excursion to the North-west parts of Ireland, in 1812, will speedily be published, by J. GAMBLE, esq.

Mr. JAMES KIRKLAND, surgeon, has in the press, an Appendix, to an Inquiry into the present State of Medical Surgery by his Father, the late THOMAS KIRKLAND, M.D.—in which the removal of Obstructions and Inflammation in particular instances; with the Causes, Nature, Distinctions, and Cure of Ulcers, are considered.

The plan for heating the West Church of Aberdeen by STEAM, given by Mr. ROBERTSON BUCHANAN, civil engineer, has been executed, and gives perfect satisfaction. The fire is put under the boiler on Saturday evening, and continues until the congregation meet at the afternoon sermon. The steam-heat keeps the church from 46 to 48 Fahr. and the presence of the congregation raises it to 50 or 55.—The printing-office of the Glasgow Chronicle, and some other workshops and manufactories in that neighbourhood, have been heated in the same manner.

Collections from the Deipnosophits, or Banquet of the Gods of Athenæus, translated from the Greek, by the late Thomas Eagles, Esq. in an octavo volume, is expected to appear in March.

Mr. GEORGE MONTAGU, F.L.S. will speedily publish an extensive Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary, containing the description and history of many new and rare British birds, accompanied with plates; together with much elucidation on the habits of the more obscure species.

A Key to a Work entitled, Particulars of the Life of a Dissenting Minister, written by himself, will soon appear.

Mr. CHARLES FOTHERGILL has in the press, an Essay on the Philosophy, Study, and Use of Natural History, in which some new and original views relating to that science are developed.

The Rev. Dr. BIDLAKE is engaged in composing a Poem, entitled, The Year, which is nearly ready for publication.

Sir JAMES HILL, Bart. has in the press an Essay on Gothic Architecture, in a royal quarto volume, illustrated by fifty-nine engravings.

Mr. TOONE, of Brentford, will speedily publish the Magistrate's Manual, comprising the Duties and Power of a Justice of the Peace, with a collection of Precedents.

The last campaign has, it is said, proved so profitable to all the London Papers, that Newspaper Property has risen *fifteen* per cent. It is found that these Newspapers netted about a pound per man, for every man *reported* by them to be killed in *Russia* and *Spain*, amounting to at least *ten* per cent. on their entire property; and the speculation on an equal extent of destruction in the ensuing summer, has caused a further advance of *five* per cent. Nothing therefore is so much dreaded and deprecated by the proprietors, as any prospect of peace. All overtures of Napoleon are of course to be stigmatized as hollow and perfidious; or to be described as arising from his accumulated distresses, from which must follow the conquest of France, if the war is *wisely continued a little longer!* The exertions of the friends of peace in England too are to be treated as treasonable conspiracies against the honour and interests of the country; and the petitions for peace, as petitions for the prolongation of the war! In the mean time, the editors are employed in writing stimulating articles in *blank*, to be filled up as circumstances arise; and those of less invention, have been cutting out inflammatory paragraphs from the files of the *glorious* days of 1793, 4, and 5, to be applied, with change of name and place, during the summer. Nor was the trade of *Lying* for daily subsistence ever in so thriving a state. This branch of the *literary* profession always flourishes most when other means of subsistence fail; the *Times*, therefore, particularly favour it at present, and more hands are now taken up in fabricating foreign letters, state papers, *on-dits*, reports, and other *ingenious* Newspaper fictions and devices, than at any period within the memory of man!

Mr. CARPENTER has in the press, a new School Speaker, and an English Vocabulary, for the use of young persons.

Mr. THOMAS YEATES, late of Oxford, has in the press, a Hebrew Grammar, with principal Rules, compiled from some of the most considerable Hebrew Grammars extant, with directions to learners.

The Moon will be near its perigee at the conjunctions which happen on the

2d of

2d of April and 1st of May, and the increased centrifugal force of the earth on those days will be indicated, if the wind concur, by extraordinary high tides.

Mr. Reynolds, of the Parochial School, Lambeth, will shortly publish, the Madras School Grammar.

Mr. Elias Hall, Fossilist and Petrifaction-Worker, of Castleton, near Tideswell, in Derbyshire, since the Mineral Survey of the County of Derby was undertaken for the Board of Agriculture, by Mr. John Farey, has applied himself to the carving out of a Model of its curious and rugged surface. The superficial scale of this model is one inch and a quarter to a mile. The scale for heights and depths necessarily exceeds the other, in order to give every hill and valley, as nearly as possible, the appearance that it had on the spots, where the carving was the greater part of it executed.

The subject of the Hulsean Prize Essay for 1813, is "On the Magi who came to adore the new-born Jesus, and on the Star which directed their way."

Messrs. Russell, of Guildford, have lately discovered a method of preparing a writing-paper, on which, by writing with water only, the characters are produced, equally legible and durable as ink.

An exhibition, essentially connected with the navy, the army, and commercial marine, was made a few days ago at two coffee-houses in London. Several canisters of perfectly fresh meats, preserved without the aid of salt, or any extraneous substance whatever, were opened before a numerous body of merchants and captains. The provisions had been confined in the canisters for different periods; some since the beginning of last August, and some since May, the latter being a period of seven months; they were all found in the highest state of preservation.

Last year a piece of garden-ground, forty feet square, was measured out and planted with potatoes, at a foot distance; this piece of ground was left with a level surface. A piece of the same size adjoining, then a level, was elevated to a hill by digging, which gave a surface of fifty feet on a base of forty. This was set with potatoes at the same distance as the other, and required fifty seeds on the elevated line, whereas forty only were required on the level. The vegetation was equally good on the elevated line, as it was on the level one. The same quality of seed was used, but no manure to either piece of land, and the land was of the same quality. The quantity of seed used was about three-fourths of a bushel. The seed-potatoe was of an early kidney kind. The time of sowing, near five weeks after midsummer; unforeseen accidents having prevented earlier attention to the garden. The produce from the forty feet level, was six bushels; and the produce from the fifty feet elevation, was eleven bushels; and the quality and size of the potatoes on the elevation, proved much the best.

The scarcity of oak timber for the navy becomes annually more alarming. In 1788 it was computed that our shipping consumed 208,000 loads of 50 cubical feet; and in 1808, by Lord Melville, at 350,000 such loads. Yet all the Royal Forests, of 115,000 acres, yielded in 1788 but 1356 loads, not equal to the building of the smallest frigate! Such has been the neglect of those Forests, that in 1803 it appeared that in the New Forest of 67,000 acres, there were but 8000 trees in an improving state, containing only 8,300 loads of timber, not equal to three months' consumption of the Portsmouth Dock-Yard! At present, the reliance is chiefly on private growth, at an enormous and greatly accelerated price!

A general meeting of the members of the Edinburgh Institute, was held in Mary's Chapel, on Tuesday the 22d of December, for the purpose of receiving communications on subjects connected with science, literature, and the arts; Dr. Millar in the chair. Among other communications was received, an account of a fact in meteorology, lately discovered by Mr. John Hutton. In certain states of the atmosphere, a succession of small clouds appear over the summit of Arthur's Seat. Each of these clouds forms on the windward side of the hill, apparently about one hundred feet above the level of the summit, a line drawn perpendicularly from the centre of the summit, forming an angle of about eighty degrees, with a line drawn from the same point to the place where the cloud begins to form on the windward side, and an angle of about sixty degrees, with a line drawn from that point to the place where the cloud disappears on the leeward side. The cloud passes right over the summit. After an interval of two or three minutes, another is formed, and disappears in the same way; and this continues.

The Culloden Papers, with a Life of the Lord President Forbes, are printing.

The

The MUSEUM of the CORK INSTITUTION, has received a valuable accession of very rare curiosities; consisting of coins, drawings, shells, spar and ore, spears, bowes, arrows, and ornaments of dress, from the Islands in the South Seas, India, &c. from Benjamin Wheatley, Esq., Purser of His Majesty's ship Trent, late the flag-ship of Admiral Whitsher. The liberal contribution of this gentleman, evinced so creditable a regard for the prosperity of an institution of the greatest public use in every part of its design, that the members, impressed with the motives which suggested the service, as well as with the benefit itself, unanimously admitted Mr. Wheatley to an honorary rank in their body.

It is recommended as the result of experience, that, in planting wall-fruit trees, the natural earth be removed to the depth and width of four feet, and that there be substituted in its place some fine garden soil, and road scrapings, and other good compost.

A letter written from Brighton, in July 1736, describes a lodging of two parlours, two bed-chambers, pantry, &c. at five shillings per week. The same accommodation would now cost three guineas!

Mr. W. T. BRANDE, in some late experiments on chyle, lymph, and blood, found chyle white, that it coagulated spontaneously, the coagulum resembling the curdy part of milk; that, when the serous part of chyle was evaporated, a sweet-tasted salt was obtained, which Mr. Brande thought similar to the sugar of milk; that lymph differs but little from pure water; that blood contains no gelatine; and, that the colouring matter of blood is not iron, as the French chemists have supposed, but a substance of an animal nature, which may even be employed as a useful article in dyeing.

By a paper of Mr. H. CAMPBELL's, in the last Philanthropist, he makes it appear, that, in the following years, the poor's rates and paupers in England and Wales, were as under:

	Rates.	*Paupers.*
In 1688,	665,362*l.*	18 628
1776,	1,523,163*l.*	257,725
1785,	1,943,639*l.*	294,786
1803,	4,113,164*l.*	1,039 716

He deduces, therefore, from the preceding data, and from the present price of the quartern loaf, in 1812, a rate of 16.452,656*l.* and 2,079,432 paupers, exclusive of beggars, &c.; being an increase, since 1688, of *fifteen millions seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety pounds* on our Poor Rates; and, on our Paupers, of *two millions sixty thousand eight hundred and four.*

In the Croonian Lecture on some Physiological Researches, respecting the Influence of the BRAIN on the Action of the HEART, and on the Generation of ANIMAL HEAT, Mr. BRODIE has shown, by a number of well-conducted experiments:

1. That the influence of the brain is not directly necessary to the action of the heart; for by means of artificial respiration the action of the heart was continued for a considerable time after the head was cut off. Indeed, many phenomena previously known, such as the length of time that the hearts of some animals continue to beat after they are taken out of the body, rendered this conclusion unavoidable.

2. That, when the brain is injured or removed, the action of the heart ceases only because respiration is under its influence; and if, under these circumstances, respiration is artificially produced, the circulation will still continue.

3. That, when the influence of the brain is cut off, the secretion of urine appears to cease, and no heat is generated; notwithstanding the functions of respiration, and the circulation of the blood, continue to be performed; and the usual changes in the appearance of the blood are produced in the lungs.

4. That, when the air respired is colder than the natural temperature of the animal, the effect of respiration is not to generate but to diminish animal heat.

In the account of some further experiments, lately read to the Royal Society, he concludes as follows:—"These experiments appear to warrant the conclusion, that, in an animal in which the brain has ceased to exercise its functions, although respiration continues to be performed, and the circulation of the blood is kept up to the natural standard; although the usual changes in the sensible qualities of the blood take place in the two capillary systems, and the same quantity of carbonic acid is formed as under ordinary circumstances; no heat is generated, and (in consequence of the cold air thrown into the lungs) the animal cools more rapidly than one which is actually dead.—The facts now, as well as those formerly adduced, go far towards proving, *that the temperature of warm-blooded animals is considerably under the influence of the nervous system;* but what is the nature of the connection between them? whether is the brain directly or indirectly necessary to the production of heat? these are questions to which

which no answers can be given, except such as are purely hypothetical. At present we must be content with the knowledge of the insulated fact: future observations may, perhaps, enable us to refer it to some more general principle. We have evidence, *that, when the brain ceases to exercise its functions, although those of the heart and lungs continue to be performed, the animal loses the power of generating heat.* It would, however, be absurd to argue from this fact, that the chemical changes of the blood in the lungs are in no way necessary to the production of heat, since we know of no instance in which it continues to take place after respiration has ceased."—Mr. Brodie's curious experiments on vegetable and mineral poisons, we gave in former Numbers.

The Rev. J. DRAKE, of Kirkthorpe, near Wakefield, has published the following useful method of making yeast:—

Put one ounce of hops into four quarts of cold water, and let them boil slowly for ten minutes. Then take out one pint of this liquor, and strain it through a hair sieve, and, when cool, stir in half a pound of fine flour. When the remaining hops and water have boiled ten minutes more, take them off, and strain them, and, while hot, mix the two quantities well together in a large bason. When as cold as liquor ought to be for setting on yeast, put in two table-spoonfuls of good fresh yeast, and place the mixture before the fire. Keep it covered till it just begins to ferment, (which will be in a few hours,) and then immediately put it into a very dry and sweet stone or earthen bottle which will hold six quarts. Fit it close with a good cork; over which tie a piece of bladder to exclude all air. Keep this bottle in a moderately warm place, and when it has stood two or three days you may begin to make yeast.—Boil or steam some very mealy potatoes with the skins on (if boiled, dry them well in the pan), peel, and mash them down to a fine powder. To every tea-cupful of mashed potatoes put a tea-cupful of fine flour, and, when these are well mixed, shake up the bottle of hot liquor, and add to them a tea-cupful of it. Mix the whole well together, and it will be about the consistence of hasty pudding. Put it into a large jug, which must be covered, and placed near the fire for twenty-four hours. If right, the yeast will rise very light and high. Thus prepared, it may be used immediately, but is better for being kept a day in the cellar closely covered, and will continue good a week.

Mr. PATRICK, in his Chart of Ten Numerals in Two Hundred Languages, adds the following observation:—"Melancholy is the fact, that, if the population of Christian Europe be 180 millions; that of Christian America be 20; that of Christian Africa 3; and of Christian Asia and Tartary 10; the total is merely 213: while Pagan China, Japan, Cochin-china, and Chinese Tartary, boast of 400 millions of souls; India of 100,000,000 Heathens; and Siam, Ava, Aracan, Asam, and Nepaul, of an additional 50,000,000."

About six years ago, the Sheriff of Mecca sent a letter to the King of the Foulahs, to be circulated through all the Mandingo tribes, strictly forbidding their selling of slaves. He declares it to be contrary to the law of Mahomet; and repeats the most fearful denunciations of God's wrath in the next world, against those who persist in carrying on this traffic with the Alihoodi people; *i. e.* the Europeans!

Mr. ROBERTS, of Oswestry, has ingeniously suggested that the word FLETA, so often quoted as an authority, is a corruption arising in the following manner. The double *F* or Ff is used in law books to signify *Digestum*, the Ff being in fact no other than a corruption or error of the copyists, and by them substituted for the *D* of the German Text, or of the Court-hand, the initial of Digestum. Hence the first letter of the word Fleta to signify Digestum. The fourth letter, viz. *t*, was originally the rectangular *g*, and the stroke at the bottom being obliterated, the remainder would resemble the Greek Gamma, or Γ, which the copyist might mistake for a T. Restoring the whole on these presumptions, it would appear thus, Ff.LEG.A., and signifies *Digestum Legum Angliæ;* which, the Tract being a Digest of the Laws of England, is its proper title.

The publishers of the old Annual Register state, that, having entered into new engagements for the future conduct of that work, they feel warranted in pledging themselves, not merely to a greater degree of regularity in the time of publication, but also that the executive department shall be so filled, that the work may in no degree disgrace the bright part of the series, which was published by Mr. Dodsley. The volume for the year 1812 is in preparation, and will be published with all due expedition.—We hope the political department will in future not be disgraced by the same ferocious spirit of eternal warfare, that has rendered the late volumes a libel on the character of a civilized and Christian country.

RUSSIA.

A small volume has recently been published at St. Petersburgh, entitled, "History of the Russian Embassy to China in 1805." It is said that the sole object of this embassy was to re-establish commercial relations between the two empires. Count Golofkin, on his arrival with his suite, was received with much respect, and invited by the Mandarin, governor of the frontier province, and brother-in-law of the Chinese monarch, to a banquet; but, on his entrance into the hall where the entertainment was prepared, he and his suite were required, according to custom, to prostrate themselves with their face on the ground before the throne. The Count peremptorily refused, declaring, at the same time, that he would not object to comply with this ceremony before the person of the emperor. After two hours spent in altercation, the Count departed without having partaken of the banquet. Next day the Mandarin proposed, as a conciliatory measure, that the Count should send one of the gentlemen of the embassy to Pekin, with a letter, in which he should excuse himself for having failed in the ceremonial, by stating that he had sent to demand new instructions from his sovereign: this, the friendly Mandarin observed, would occasion delay, and afford him time to make his peace. The letter was then transmitted to the emperor with the usual forms. The Count was not however permitted to proceed on his journey. In February 1806 an official answer was received from Pekin, purporting, that, "as the Russian embassy was composed of madmen, nothing more was left than to break with them, and to give them safe conduct to Russia." At the same time it was signified to the Count, that the subsistence of his suite was limited to eleven days. The Count, having no other alternative, took his departure, greatly chagrined at this early termination of his mission.

GERMANY.

COLONEL MITAUD, who accompanied the central staff of the French army to Moscow, has published a narrative of the late campaign at Dresden, from the advance from Gumbiggen to the return to Konigsberg. He describes the French and their allies as victorious in every action with the Russians; but states that, owing to Swartzenberg and Regnier directing their operations to the southward, the Grand Army was forced to take the field, in order to maintain its communications, with Reaumur at 20° below the freezing point; and that in consequence its force of 85,000 men was, in twenty-five days, reduced to less than 50,000. He calculates from official returns, that, in various battles down to November 15, the French and Allies lost 20,000 killed, 20,000 wounded, and 10,000 prisoners; and that in the retreat from Smolensko they lost 5,000 in killed and wounded, and nearly 30,000 from the severity of the weather. The French and Allies, it seems, began the campaign with 270,000 men, but they brought out of Russia scarcely 170,000, and 30,000 of these were unfit for immediate service. He calculates the loss of Russians in various battles at 162,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and their losses at a fifth of the property in the empire. The loss of horses on both sides in November and December he estimates at above 60,000!

FRANCE.

Didot, the famous French printer, lately published "a Memoir on the properties of a new diving-machine called a *Triton*," by which a person may (1.) remain in the water as long as he pleases. 2. He may descend into the water to as great a depth as the column of water displaced by his bulk permits. 3. He may use his arms and legs and body at pleasure: he may walk or labour with ease, at that depth to which he has descended. 4. He runs no hazard: he may give notice when he thinks proper to those who, on the surface, attend his operations. 5. He is not enclosed in the machine, which is but small, and does not prevent his entering into fissures, or narrow clefts. 6. The sea being often dark, as Halley informs us, he may carry a lantern down with him to the depths of the sea, to enlighten the sub-marine grottoes, or the holds of vessels, into which he may have penetrated. 7. The machine is not costly.—The principal novelty in this machine is the adoption of artificial lungs, by which the difficulty hitherto found of breathing in the sea is remedied.

Messrs. BOTTEE and GENGEMBRE have contrived a powder which preserves the property of detonating by a shock, without being liable to the danger of a spontaneous explosion. It is composed of 44 parts in the 100 of hyper-oxygenated muriate, 21 of common nitre, or nitrat of potash, 18 of sulphur, and seven of powder of lycopodium. It requires the shock of the hardest bodies, and, what is more singular,

singular, the part only which sustains the blow detonates: the adjoining parts are only inflamed by communication, but they produce no explosion, so that this powder is absolutely harmless.

The inquiries of the French chemists, to discover substitutes for colonial produce, continue to be carried on with great zeal.—M. Deyeux has published a string of instructions on the culture of beet-rot, with a view to render it more productive of saccharine matter. M. Ranette has made some experiments on the saccharine quality of the juice of maize. M. Deslongchamps, a physician of Paris, has made some experiments on the effects of the juice of garden poppy compared with the opium of the East. He has found them similar, so far as regards the juice obtained by the incision of the capsules; but twice as weak.

M. DE HUMBOLDT has just completed the Astronomical Part of his celebrated Voyage. His last number consists principally of the preliminary Dissertation, which explains all the means he had taken for making his observations, and which means he has employed with such remarkable advantage. There is another Discourse, by M. OLTMANNS, in which he states all the modes of calculation which he adopted, in order to derive from the observations of M. Humboldt, and astronomers in general, the most accurate and important results. For this Discourse M. Oltmanns was awarded the Lalande Medal, by the French Institute.

The Medical School at Paris, founded by Napoleon, contains the following courses:—

Anatomy and Physiology, by Chaussier and Dumeril.

Medical Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Fourcroy and Deyeux.

Practice of Medicine and Dietetics, by Halli and Desgenettes.

External Pathology, by Lassus and Percy.

Internal Pathology, by Pinel and Bourdier.

Botany and Natural History, with reference to Medicine, by Peyrilhe and Richard.

Surgical Operations, by Sabatier and Lallement.

External Diseases requiring attendance at the bed-side, by Pelletan and Boyer.

Internal Diseases requiring attendance at the bed-side, by Corvisart and Le Roux de Tillets.

Rules for the Conduct of Physicians, by Dubois and Petit Radel.

Midwifery, by Alphonse Le Roy and Baudelocque.

Medical Jurisprudence, by Leclerc and Cabanis.

The Doctrines of Hippocrates and on rare Cases, by Thouret.

Medical Bookseller, Sue.

Demonstrator of Drugs and of Surgical Instruments, Thillaye.

Artists attached to the School—Dupreytren, *chief of the anatomical department;* Lomonnier, *painter;* Pinson, *modeller in wax.*

ITALY.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt throughout Italy on the 11th and 12th of September. At Florence several houses, public edifices, and two churches were thrown down.

The celebrated philosopher and aëronaut, who formerly ascended from London, M. ZAMBECCARI, accompanied by a friend, ascended in his balloon, from Bologna, on the 21st of September. On his descent the balloon became entangled in the branches of a high tree, and before it could be disengaged caught fire. The two aëronauts leaped out. The illustrious and amiable Zambeccari was unfortunately killed upon the spot; but M. Bonoga, his friend, survived, though some of his limbs were broken.

One BITTORF, a mechanic, of Manheim, has met a similar fate. He rose to a considerable height, when he perceived, too late, that his balloon was damaged, and he had no other resource than to open the valve; on which it descended with such velocity as to take fire. On a sudden it struck upon the roof of a house, two stories high, from which Bittorf was precipitated, and he died the next day in consequence.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. CHARLES AUGUSTUS SCHMALCALDER, (WESTMINSTER,) *for Improvements in Mathematical Instruments.*

THESE improvements of course only refer to particular instruments, and cannot include every article made by our opticians: we shall give an account of what is mentioned in the specification before us.—The patentee adapts and applies to mariner's compasses, theodolites

lites, and other instruments intended to measure angles of azimuth or bearing, a three-sided prism, having two plain surfaces, forming an angle of 45° with each other, and having the third surface ground spherically convex, in such a manner as that the line of intersection of the said plain surfaces, and through the middle point of one of the said surfaces, shall not be far distant from the plane of a great circle of the said spherical convexity, lying parallel to the said plain surface: and he so applies the said prism that the convex surface shall face the divisions of the compass-card, or theodolite limb, &c. and the plain surface nearest and parallel to the said axis of the spherical surface shall be opposite the eye of the observer. In these circumstances, the other plain surface will be so inclined as to shew the divisions by reflection, and render it practicable, at the same time, for the observer to see by direct vision the subject of observation, by bringing for that purpose part of the pupil of the eye above the angular edge of the prism; and, in this manner, the line of collimation will become the index to the said divisions, and the azimuth or bearing may be taken and read off at one observation.

Secondly, the like application is made to instruments for measuring vertical or oblique angles, and also to the spirit-level of the levelling instrument.

Thirdly, he also makes a four-sided pyramid, having a square base; two sides of the pyramid are at right angles to the base, and the other two sides are so inclined to the base that each of them makes an angle therewith of about 45°. And, in case the eye is placed against the base of the pyramid, the observer will see an object or objects reflected by each of the inclined sides at a time. One of the first-mentioned sides is placed above or against the horizontal divisions of the compass-card, &c. so that the divisions can be read off in a similar manner to that already described by the lens first mentioned: the other of those two sides is placed opposite to a plumb-line spirit-level, so that, at the same time that the subject of observation is seen by direct vision, the station or position of such plumb-line or the bubble of the spirit-level, &c. is seen by means of one reflecting or inclined surface, while the divisions are seen and read off by means of the other reflecting inclined surface.

Fourthly, he applies the reflectors, not only in their simple state, but also to the telescope of instruments for observation, such as quadrants, Hadley's sextants, and the like; so that by this method he is enabled to find the angles of azimuth and altitude, without requiring two or three observers to operate together, as is commonly the case.

We have, subjoined to this specification, several figures, descriptive of the compass in its improved state; and of the manner of attaching the compass, or any other instrument for giving azimuths or altitudes, with the improvements, to the eye-end of the telescope. By fixing a sextant to the object-end of the same telescope he takes the altitude and azimuth at the same time.

MR. JAMES NEEDHAM'S, (ISLINGTON,) *for Additions to, and Improvements on, his Portable Brewing Apparatus.*

This specification, as its title imports, contains an account of improvements made on an invention which we described in our last number of the Monthly Magazine, p. 58-9. The variation in construction, from the last, cannot easily be explained without the aid of figures, we shall therefore content ourselves with describing the method of brewing ale or beer, with the apparatus so improved. The hops are first put in the cylinder, about one pound to every bushel of malt. A circular plate is put over the hops, resting on the horizontal rims within. The ground-malt is then put into the same cylinder, and cold water poured through the centre cylinder, till it just covers the malt. The fire being lighted, an increasing heat is applied, that it may boil in four hours, and kept boiling one hour, then drawn off into the cooler. If more worts are wanted, cold water is supplied as before, and brought up to the boiling heat as soon as convenient. and kept boiling an hour, then drawn off into the cooler, the fire being put out, and the grains, hops, and cylinder taken out of the boiler. When the worts are cooled to 60° Fahrenheit, they are returned into the boiler to ferment, with the proportion of half a pint of yeast to every thirty-six gallons of wort. The cover is kept close on the boiler; and, when the fermentation has continued till the yeast has nearly all precipitated, it is drawn into casks, without the bottoms, and bunged down immediately. If very strong beer is wanted, the cylinder is filled with ground malt, without the hops, and extracted in the manner as before described.

described. When the worts are drawn off, they should not be cooled down, but kept warm in a receiver: and, when the malt is extracted, the wort drawn off, and the grains taken out, the hops are to be put in the cylinder, the wort put to them, the cover put on, and boiled not less than an hour; then drawn off, cooled, and fermented, in the way already described.

This apparatus, we are told, is also applicable to the purpose of extracting the virtue of grain for vinegar and distiller's wash; the process of which is the same as has already been described. It is also applicable for extracting the essence of herbs, fruits, and all vegetable substances: and, by the addition of other apparatus, such as is shewn in drawings attached to the specification may be applied as a still. We shall conclude our notice of this invention with some observations of the patentee.

"The superior advantages of this machine, both in form and method of using it, are these:—It unites the fire-place, copper, mash-tun, under-back, hop-back, and working-tun, in one compact portable utensil; simple in its construction, and convenient both in shape and the ease with which it is managed. It is made of the most durable and wholesome materials, and kept in order with little trouble. The method of brewing with the machine is easy and certain in its operation, and requires but little labour; the consumption of fuel is small, and the steam is condensed. It produces an abundant extract from both malt and hops without the necessity of mashing; and the extract is also of a superior flavour, being obtained by a progressive degree of heat (from cold to boiling) given to the water, which infuses the malt and hops at one time in separate compartments of the vessel, yet affording an opportunity for the extracts to mix freely; thereby assimilating their component parts, fixing and preserving their essential and volatile particles, and thus completing the brewing in a few hours. The wort obtained by this process is so congenial to fermentation, as to produce (after a short time keeping in the cask) a transparent and highly-flavoured malt-liquor, superior in quality to any that can be produced by other methods."

MR JOHN TROTTER'S, (SOHO-SQUARE,) *for Improvements in the Application of Steam, &c.*

This invention consists of an apparatus including chambers which are parallel to each other, the middle one of which it is expedient should be of a square, or other prismatic or cylindrical, form, of the same figure, magnitude, and position, as pump-barrels are usually made. The lateral chambers are separated by valves in such manner, that whatsoever fluid may be introduced into either of them may pass from them into the interior cavity, but not in the reverse direction. This apparatus is closed on all sides, excepting at certain openings, through which the water or other fluid may be admitted into one of the lateral chambers and flow out of the other. In the interior chamber is a piston, either fitted accurately by means of stuffing, or less exactly so as not to touch the surrounding sides, according as the force or other circumstances may render requisite; and the piston is moveable backward and forward by means of a rod or rods passing through collars of leather, and acted upon by application of the powers of steam, or the strength of men, or other first movers in the customary methods. Let water be admitted into one of the lateral chambers through a pipe or aperture, it would pass through the valves, and fill the apparatus, and flow out of any aperture in the opposite lateral chamber; but, suppose the piston to be moved repeatedly backward and forward, the consequence would be, that a portion of the water below the piston would be driven forward and would shut the valve of that lateral chamber below the piston, through which the water entered, and open the valve of the other, and be driven out at the aperture in its side; and again, upon the return of the piston, the like effect would take place with regard to the fluid in the space above, if other valves were there provided, it would shut the valve by which it entered, and opening the valve on the other side be driven out at the aperture designed. In both these cases, other water would be received from the first-mentioned chamber into the interior, and, that chamber being replenished alternately below and above the piston, a continued action of the propelling power would produce a constant discharge of water.

This invention is said to be applicable to the purposes of pumping either water or foul air out of ships; or pumping water from without a ship, and forcing it to more elevated situations for washing the decks and wetting the sails, or furnishing a supply for all culinary or domestic

mestic uses, for the immediate extinction of fires, and other desirable objects. It may also be applied to giving motion to ships, and steering them: for it is well known, that, when a portion of water from within a vessel is forced out, through an aperture, the vessel will be thereby urged to move in a direction opposite to that of the emitted fluid. Applying his apparatus to effect this purpose, Mr. Trotter purposes to regulate the direction of his apertures, by means of pipes, in such a manner as that a direction and motion may be given to a vessel similar to the direction effected by the rudder, and to the motion generated by any other propelling power.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

With occasional Notices of important Judicial Decisions.

SCHEDULE (D.)—No. 1.

A *SCHEDULE of the Duties payable on all Carriages of any of the Descriptions to be mentioned.*

NUMBER OF CARRIAGES.	Amount of Duty for each Carriage. £	s.	d.
For carriages with four wheels, as in the Act 48th of Geo. iii.			
For 1 such carriage the annual sum of - - - -	0	15	0
2 Do. - -	0	13	0
3 Do. - -	0	10	0
4 Do. - -	1	0	0
5 Do. - -	1	3	0
6 Do. - -	1	5	0
7 Do. - -	1	6	0
8 Do. - -	1	7	0
9 Do. and upwards -	1	7	0
And every additional body the further annual sum of -	0	14	0

In addition to the duties granted thereon by the Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty.

SCHEDULE (D.)—No. 2.

	£	s.	d.
For carriages with less than four wheels, as in the 48th and 50th of Geo. iii.			
For every such carriage, except such carriages for which other duties are herein imposed, the annual sum of - -	0	12	0
In addition to the duty of 5l. 18s. by the said Acts.			
And for every such carriage, where no duty by the said Acts, the annual sum of - -	6	10	0
Every such carriage, drawn by two or more horses, the annual sum of - - -	0	15	0
In addition to the duty of 8l. 5s. by the said Acts.			
And for every additional body	0	7	0
In addition to the duty of 2l. 16s. granted by the said Act.			

Rules for charging the said Duties in the two foregoing Schedules.—The said duties to be charged for every coach, landau, chariot, calash, chaise marine, chaise, sociable, or caravan; and for every calash, chaise marine, chaise, chair, car, and other carriage with four, or less than four, wheels, by whatever name called or known, kept by any person or persons; and upon all such carriages hired by the year, or any longer period; and upon all kept to be let out to hire; and upon all employed to carry passengers for hire, (except such for which other duties are payable); and which duties shall be respectively paid by the persons keeping such carriages, chargeable upon the body, according to the number kept, and not in respect of the wheels, or any other parts.

SCHEDULE (D.)—No. 3.

	£	s.	d.
For carriages hired for less than one year, or kept to be let to hire, or to carry passengers:			
Every carriage kept for letting to hire, without horses, to be used by any coachmaker, if four wheels, the annual sum of	0	15	0
In addition to the duty of 11l. 5s.			
And less than four wheels, the like sums mentioned in Schedule (D.) No. 2, of this Act.			
Every carriage kept for letting to hire, with horses, to be used by any person licensed to let post horses, and whereon the name is duly painted, and where the duty shall be duly accounted for by the delivery of a ticket, if four wheels, the annual sum of - - - -	1	1	0
In addition to the now duty of 9l. 9s.			
And if such carriage has less than four wheels, the respective sums mentioned in Schedule (D.) No. 2, in addition to the now duties.			

For every carriage with four wheels or more, employed as a public stage-coach or carriage,

for

for the purpose of conveying passengers for hire, and duly entered as such, the like annual sum of - - - 1 1 0
In addition to the now duty of 9l. 9s.

The said last-mentioned duty to be paid by the persons keeping the same for the purposes aforesaid.—Provided, if a due return thereof shall not be made according to the Acts relating to the said present duties, the progressive duty, as set forth in the respective schedule of the said Acts marked (D.) No. 1, shall be chargeable.—And, if such carriage shall have less than four wheels, the respective sums made payable by the said Act of 48 Geo. iii. and this Act, as set forth in the respective schedules of the said Act marked (D.) No. 2, shall be chargeable, and paid by the person or persons hiring the same, and making such default, subject to the like provisions as aforesaid.

SCHEDULE (D.)—No. 4.
For Taxed Carts.

*For every carriage with less than four wheels, to be drawn by one horse, mare, or gelding, and not otherwise, which shall be built and constructed wholly of wood and iron, without any covering other than a tilted covering, and without any lining, and with a fixed seat without slings or braces, and without any ornament whatever, other than paint of a dark colour for the preservation of the wood or iron only, and which shall have the words "A Taxed Cart," and the owner's Christian and surname, and place of abode, and also the name and place of abode of the maker thereof, and the full value thereof, or the actual price or consideration paid or given for the same, marked or painted on a black ground in white letters, or on a white ground in black letters, on the outside of the back pannel, or back part of such carriage, in words at full length, and in Roman characters, each of the letters thereof being at least one inch in length, and of a breadth in proportion, and which shall be kept by any person or persons for his, her, or their own use, and not for hire, there shall be charged the respective duties herein-after mentioned; that is to say,

For every carriage called a taxed cart, built and constructed according to the regulations before-mentioned, and which shall be constructed without any spring or springs of any materials whatever, and the price of which (repairs excepted) shall not have exceeded, or the value thereof shall not at any time exceed the sum of 15*l.* sterling, and which shall not at any time be used with a covered or stuffed seat, or cushion fixed or not fixed thereto, or with a covered foot-board or apron fixed or not fixed thereto, the annual sum of 0 2 6
In addition to the duty of 1l. 6s. 6d.

And for every carriage called a taxed cart, built and constructed according to the said regulations, with a spring or springs of any materials whatever, except of iron, steel, or other metallic substance, or any composition of iron or steal, or other metallic substance, either wholly or in part, the original price of which carriage shall not have exceeded, or the value whereof shall not at any time exceed the sum of twenty-one pounds sterling, or which shall be used with a covered or stuffed seat or cushion fixed or not fixed thereto, or with a covered foot-board or apron thereto fixed or not fixed, the annual sum of 0 5 0
In addition to the duty of 2l. 10s.

And for every carriage with less than four wheels, constructed with a spring or springs of iron, steel, or other metallic substance, or any composition of iron, steel, or other metallic substance, the respective sums mentioned in Schedule (D.) No. 2, in addition to the respective duties granted by the said Acts passed in the 48th and 50th years of the reign of his present Majesty, on carriages with less than four wheels.

All which duties, in respect of carriages herein mentioned, shall be charged upon and paid by the person or persons keeping the same respectively.

Save and except always all carriages built and constructed as aforesaid, belonging to any person or persons who are or shall be liable to be assessed to the before-mentioned duties in respect of a four-wheeled

* Much mis-understanding having arisen concerning taxed carts, the owners of which endeavour to avoid the payment of duties, we have inserted this clause *verbatim* as in the Act.

wheeled carriage, or who are or shall be liable to be assessed to the before-mentioned duties on male servants, contained in Schedule (C.) No. 1, in respect of two such male servants, which persons respectively shall be charged for such carriages, although built and constructed as aforesaid, at the rate prescribed in the respective Schedules marked (D.) No. 2, of the said Act of 48th Geo. iii. c. 55, and this Act, for carriages with less than four wheels.

Exemptions from the several Duties in Schedule (D.) No. 1, 2, 3, and 4.—Carriages belonging to the royal family.—Hackney coaches within the cities of London and Westminster, and the suburbs.—Any carriage kept by any coachmaker or maker of carriages, at any time after the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, *bona fide* for the purpose of sale, or of being lent to any person whose carriage being of the same denomination or description shall be then making, mending, or repairing, by such coachmaker or maker of carriages, and during the time the same shall be necessarily under repair; provided such carriage shall not at any time, whilst in the possession of such coachmaker or maker of carriages, be employed for his or her own use, or let to hire, or otherwise lent than as aforesaid.—Any common stage-cart kept truly and without fraud, to be used wholly in the affairs of husbandry, or in the carriage of goods in the course of trade, and whereon the name and place of residence of the owner, and the words "Common Stage Cart" shall be legibly painted, although the owner, or his servant, may, for the purpose of driving or conducting the same only, occasionally ride therein or thereon when laden, or when returning from any place to which, or when going to any place from which, any load shall have been or shall be to be carried in such cart in the course of husbandry or trade; or which shall be used for conveying the owners thereof, or their families, to or from any place of divine worship on Sunday, or on Christmas Day, or on Good Friday, or on any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving; or for carrying persons going to or returning from the elections of members to serve in Parliament; in case such carriage shall not have been or be used for any other purpose of riding thereon or therein, save as aforesaid, or shall not have been or be let to hire for any of such purposes of riding therein or thereon.

SCHEDULE (D.)—No. 5.

A Schedule of the duties payable by Coachmakers and Makers of other Carriages, chargeable with Duty by this Act, and on Carriages made, sold, or repaired, as herein mentioned.

By every person who shall carry on the trade of a coach-maker, or maker of carriages taxed herein, and by every dealer therein, the annual duty of	0	4	0
In addition to the now duty of 6s. by 48 Geo. iii.			
And, where the duty by the said Act shall not be chargeable, the annual sum of - - -	0	10	0
By every such coachmaker or maker of such other carriages as aforesaid, and by every dealer therein, for every such carriage with four wheels which he or she shall make, build, construct for sale, or sell, the sum of - - -	0	2	6
In addition to the duty of 1l. 2s. 6d.			
And where the duty granted by the said Act shall not be chargeable, the sum of -	1	5	0
And for every such carriage with less than four wheels, the sum of - - - -	0	1	3
In addition to the duty of 11s. 3d. thereon			
And where the duty shall not be chargeable - -	0	12	6
By every maker, or dealer in any carriage, built, constructed, and used according to this Act for taxed carts, and of the values limited by the Schedule of this Act, the annual sum of	0	0	6
In addition to the duty of 2s. 6d. by the said Act.			
And where the duty by the said Act shall not be chargeable, the sum of - -	0	3	0
By every such maker or makers of carriages as last aforesaid, for every such carriage, constructed for sale, or sold, the sum of	0	0	6
In addition to the duty of 2s. 6d. by the said Act.			
And where the duty granted by the said Act shall not be chargeable, the sum of - -	0	3	0

SCHEDULE (D.)—No. 6.

A Schedule of the Duties payable by Persons selling any Carriages chargeable with Duty by this Act, by Auction or on Commission, to be charged in Addition to the Duties granted thereon by the Act passed in the 48th year of the reign of his present Majesty.

By every person who shall sell any carriage chargeable with duty by this Act, by way of auction or on commission, for or in expectation of profit or reward, the duty of -	0	4	0
For every carriage with four wheels	0	2	6
For every such carriage with two wheels, except taxed carts, the sum of - - - -	0	1	3
And for every such taxed cart, the sum of - - -	0	3	0

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Numbers I., II., III., and IV., of Ballads, composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. The Poetry from ROKEBY, *written by Walter Scott, Esq.*

OF the eight songs taken from "Rokeby," and set to music by Dr. Clarke, the first four are lying before us. We are pleased, after an attentive perusal of them, to have so to report of their claims upon the public favour, as not to drop from that language of eulogium, to which the ingenious and scientific author has always appeared to us to be entitled. While Dr. C. has been studious to render his melodies generally attractive, he has attended with the sedulousness of a sensible composer to the sentiment, and even the *style*, of his author. The poetry and the music move so congenially, as to remind us of the times of the troubadours, when the individual genius which conceived the subject and words of the lay, dictated the notes by which the charm of the numbers was to be compleated.

Bennett's Music, containing three Glees, three Catches, a Duet, and a Ballad. 15s.

The general cast of this music, though it does not bespeak profundity of science, says much for the taste and ingenuity of Mr. Bennett. The glees are constructed with a just observance of the general rules of harmony; the catches contain some happy play upon the words; and the duet exhibits, together with the melody of its principal part, considerable skill in duplicate arrangement; and the ballad is tenderly affecting.

Utile Dulci, a favorite Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed by F. C. Panormo. 4s.

Mr. Panormo has introduced, in "Utile Dulci," the popular air of "Cease your Funning," to which he has added six variations. Mr. P. has, in his former productions, given such indubitable evidences of his talents as a piano composer, that the public will not be surprised at our finding the present publication worthy our earnest commendation.

Austrian Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Scott, (of Little Oakley, Essex,) by J. Gildon. 3s.

In this divertimento, in which Mr. Gildon has introduced an Echo rondo, we find much to be pleased with. The several movements are conceived with sprightliness and spirit, and the general indicates much future excellence in this species of composition. The subject of the rondo is too novel and striking not to merit our particular notice.

Sacred Music, in Three Parts. Composed by the Rev. Richard Cooper, of Launceston, Cornwall. 5s.

This little collection consists of hymn tunes and pieces, proper for Christmas, Easter, &c. and is adapted to the voice and organ. The words (from Dr. Watts) have frequently been set to music; we will not say always better than by the present reverend composer; nor can we vote the prize of honor to Mr. Cooper. Far, however, is it from our meaning to be understood as decrying the pieces before us: they are by no means destitute of merit, and will, we are assured, prove acceptable to religious families, and chapel congregations.

The Shamrock, a Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Lady C. Ashburnham, by James Calkin. 3s.

The "Shamrock," so called, we presume, because the principal movement is an arrangement of "The Sprig of Shillelah," displays that ability which will occasion our looking forward to much useful and pleasing publications from Mr. Calkin. The introductory movement is so far above mediocrity in the great points of original thought and just preparation, that, not to notice it, would be to stop short of justice.

"La Belle Brunette," a favourite Rondo for the Harp. Composed and dedicated to Miss Dashwood, by G. Schutz, jun. 2s.

"La Belle Brunette," though not a rondo of the first order of merit, either in its subject or conduct, exhibits some abilities, and may justly be considered as a promise of future excellence. Some of the passages are pleasing; but that connection and consistency is wanting which can be acquired only by study and experience.

"Bend Back thy Course." The Words by J. Blacket, Esq. The Music by M. de Clairville. 1s.

Madame de Clairville, in the present little ballad, has given the public a favourable specimen of her abilities as a vocal composer. The melody is appropriate, has much of the ease of nature, and will not fail to please the lovers of chaste and simple song.

Handel's Chorus "Oh Father, whose Almighty Power," arranged as a Duett for Two Performers on the Piano-forte; by T. Haigh. 2s.

This chorus, one of the finest in *Judas Maccabæus*, forms, by the arrangement Mr. Haigh has here given it, an effective and striking duett. The manner in which the responsive passages of the fugue are disposed, bespeaks considerable judgment in mechanical modulation; and demonstrates that a great composer is not in danger from Mr. H.'s re-arrangement of his matter.

"Moggy Adair," a favourite Comic Parody, sung by Mr. Grimaldi, in the Melo Drama of Johnnie Armstrong. 1s.

This humourous little production, the symphony and accompaniments to which are by Mr. Reeve, will please the lovers of frolicksome trifles. The words are from the pen of Mr. C. Dibdin, jun. and, if not of the most brilliant cast, are far from destitute of that whim and oddity at which the author aims.

The celebrated Irish Melody of Robin Adair, arranged as a Rondo, and dedicated to Miss Susan Martin, by T. Howell. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Howell has formed, from Robin Adair, a very pleasing rondo. The adjunctive matter is consentaneous with the subject, and the whole forms an exercise for the piano-forte, which cannot but promote the improvement of the juvenile finger.

In our last Number, we announced the speedy appearance of the songs in "Rokeby," composed by Mr. Whitaker. They have since made their appearance, and certainly do considerable credit to the taste and talents of the composer. Most of the melodies are agreeable, and have a tolerably just bearing on the sense of the words. That of "The Cypress Wreath," "The Cavalier," "The Wand'ring Harper," and "A Weary Lot is Thine," are, perhaps, the most original and interesting: at least we do not scruple to profess ourselves to be greatly pleased with them.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 17th of January, and the 16th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 212.]

(*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*)

AUSTIN W. Ellis ftreet, Chelfea, bricklayer. (Harvey and co. London
Alprefs S. St. Ives, dealer. (Egan and co. London
Allan J. Gainsford ftreet, lighterman. (Dalton
Assiter D. Gravefend, ftone mafon. (Baddeley, London
Agutus J. S. Alexander, and T. H. Kelly, Strand, fadlers. (Jennings and co.
Ardenond P. Bath, draper. (Pearfon and co. London
Andrews G. P. Briftol, money fcrivener. (Heelis, London
After G. jun. Cornhill, merchant. (Bickerton
Allen W. Great Hormead, Hertford, grocer. (Green, London
Baird J. and N. Wilmflow, Chefhire, check manufacturers. (Milne and co. London
Bradbury T. Market Rofworth, Leicefterfhire, draper. (Burgoyne and co. London
Bridgman J. Torquay, Devonfhire, timber merchant. (Dark and co. London
Bullock W. Downham Market, Norfolk, fhopkeeper. (Nelfon, London
Blackley J. High ftreet, Whitechapel, builder. (Ware and co.
Barnett M. High ftreet, Shadwell, flopfeller. (Abrahams
Baker I. Worthing, carpenter. (Nettlefold, London
Burge W. Newport, and T. Gray, Whippingham, army contractors. (Clarkes and co.
Bodenham J. Cheam, Surry, innkeeper. (Palmer and co. London
Bamford W. Houndfditch, timber merchant. (Amory
Brandon W. Dunftable, victualler. (Thomas London
Banks J. Wood ftreet, Cheapfide, warehoufeman. (Walker and co.
Bryan W. and J. Old Compton ftreet, haberdafhers. (Swain and co.
Barlow J. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, merchant. (Tooke
Ball L. Pall Mall, artift. (Blunt and co.
Barry T. and W. Wilkinfon, jun. Mincing-lane, wine and brandy merchant. (Robinfon and co.
Beale T. A. Bradford, clothier. (Brydges, London
Blashy B. fen. Ipfwich, innholder. (Bromley, London
Burbard J. Bilton with Harrogate, York, innholder. (Exley and co. London
Britton S. Bermondfey, carpenter. (Murray and co.
Baron N. Whitecrofs-ftreet, tobacconift. (Howard
Baker S. Borough High ftreet, carpet dealer. (Brown
Bicknell J. Dartmouth-ftreet, hatter. (Warrand
Bickett W. Worthington-place, Bethnal Green, carpenter. (Harvey and co.
Brightley W. Great Yarmouth, wine merchant. (Swain and co. London
Burch G. Batterfea Bridge, victualler. (Mills, London
Borrinfale T. T. Bath, taylor. (Bleasdale and co. London
Borcham B. Loweftoff, merchant. (Debury and co. London
Bird S. Norwich, jeweller. (Tucker, London
Beckford J. Plymouth, hofier. (Drewe and co. London
Cockburn S. High ftreet, Mary-le-bone, merchant. (Druce
Cock J. Lower Shadwell, bifcuit baker. (Weft, Wapping
Cridland B. Leicefter, hofier. (Edmonds, London
Clogg W. Newchurch, Lancafter, cotton fpinner. (Blakelock, London
Cafter T. Turnmill-ftreet, Clerkenwell, currier. (Templer and co.
Cook S. Windfor, innkeeper. (Price, London
Cridland C. Dublin, and B. Cridland, Leicefter, merchants. (Edmunds, London
Crompton R. Wigan, paper maker. (Milne and co. London
Corrie J. High ftreet, Lambeth, brewer. (James
Cockaine J. Tottenham Court New Road, plafter manufacturer. (Richardfon
Chamley G. Carlifle, common carrier. (Bremridge and co. London
Clarke J. Tottenham Court road, Staffordfhire warehoufeman. (Hughes
Dunfter H. Bride court, fcrivener. (Charfley
Evans D. Bala, fhopkeeper. (Huxley, London
Ethall W. and T. Birmingham, upholfterers. (Langley, London
Emanuel J. Ordnance-row, Portfea, glafs dealer. (Ifaacs, London
Fitzgerald S. Tothill ftreet, Weftminfter, oil man. (Veal
Fawcet W. Crimfcott-ftreet, Bermondfey, carpenter. (Drew and co.
Fletcher R. Walmerfley, Lancafhire, calico-printer. (Hurd, London
Faffon T. White Crofs-ftreet, pewterer. (Thomas
Fofter J. W. Everett-ftreet, auctioneer. (Greenhill
Fricker M. Brighton, plumber. (Palmer, London
Froft J. L. and J. W. Barton, Briftol, woollen drapers. (Whitcomb and co.

French

French G. and G. H. Eades, Great Eaftcheap, brokers. (Nelfon
Finlayfon J. Midford place chair maker. (Steventon
Finden W. Kent-road, carpenter. (Watfon
Fincham O. High-ftreet. Shadwell, flopfeller. (Coote
Gordon J. Gofport, bookfeller. (Briggs, London
Gill T. Dartmouth-ftreet, Weftminfter, Leather cutter. (Venner
Greenway J. S. Watford, Hertford, coach mafter. (Turner and co. London
George B. Little Eaftcheap, needle maker. (Turner and co.
Graham P. Wimborne Minfter, Dorfet, paper maker. (Emly, London
Gill C. Dartmouth ftreet, leather feller. (Venner
Gurney E. Hampftead road, corn dealer. (Vincent, London
Head J. Liverpool, cabinet maker. (Windle, London
Hughes T. and S. Gulley, Shipham, Somerfetfhire, manufacturers of lapis calaminaris. (Bleafdale and co. London
Haugh G. South Orkenden, Effex, foap maker. (Jullion, Brentford
Harrifon B. Gottenburgh, and T. Campion, Great Winchefter, merchants. (Bell and co.
Houlton W. Birmingham, plumber. (Frowd, London
Heath C. Vine ftreet, Lambeth, carpenter. (Godmond
Hodgfon R. Northallerton, York, furgeon. (Lodington and co. London
Hinckley J. and S. Williams, Old Change, warehoufemen. (Bourdillon and co.
Hague T. New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, money fcrivener. (Hannam
Hall W. Wantage, innholder. (Crowdy and co. Faringdon
Hoole S. Sheffield, merchant. (Battye, London
Holden R. Manchefter, and J. Bell, London, manufacturers of cotton goods. (Windle, London
Hodgfon E. and W. Lacy, King Edward's-ftreet, Wapping, porter merchants. (Bell and co.
Ham M. Totnefs, Devon, inn keeper. (Broome and co. London
Hollingfhead W., and E. T., Derby, raff merchants. (Brundett and co. London
Hewifon J. Skipton, York, victualler. (Exley and co. London
Hudfon H. Charing Crofs, tavern keeper. (Noy
Hewitt J. St. John ftreet, linen draper. (Sweet and co.
Houlding W. Handford, Staffordfhire, corn dealer. (Bifhop and co. London
Jelleff J. Fifhbourn, Suffex, mealman. (Afhmore and co. London
Jones C. Worthen, Salop, mercer. (Stevenfon, London
Jenkins T. Watchett, Somerfetfhire, dealer. (Egan and co. London
Jarman J. Lizzard ftreet, St. Lukes, victualler. (Chapman and co.
Johnfon T. Sheffield, woollen draper. (Blagrave and co. London
Jones E. Monmouth, banker. (Platt, London
Jones J. Bearbinder lane, quill merchant. (Gibfon
Jones C. Cannon-ftreet, merchant. (Searle
Kenworthy W. jun. Manchefter, joiner. (Hurd, London
Knightley W. Strand, coach harnefs maker. (Knight, Kenfington
Latham T. D. and J. Parry, Devonfhire fquare, merchants. (Dawes
Livefey T. Leeds, merchant. (Farrer and co. London
Langley T. D. Oxford-ftreet, hatter. (Richardfon
Luke W. Briftol, builder. (Lambert and co. London
Love B. Lyme Regis, Dorfet, dealer. (Collet and co. London
Lockwood T. Leeds, linen draper. (Wilfon, London
Morgan W. jun. Ty-Coppa, Carmarthenfhire, dealer. (Tarrant and co. London
Mumford W. Shorne, Kent, timber merchant. (Twynam, London
Maffon W. New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant. (Williams and co.
Martin M. Great Ryburgh, grocer. (Preftand and co. London
Medhurft J. Gillingham, grocer. (Thomas, London
Mackereth G. and W. Crown ftreet, Finsbury-fquare, haberdafhers. [Collins and co.
Mofes S. Watford, watch maker. [Harris
Morton R. Oxford-ftreet, grocer. [Willoughby
Mofes S. Portfea, filverfmith. [Naylor, London
Macpherfon S. Holborn, linen draper. [Thomas
Miles W. Lewes, feedfman. [Palmer, London
Maltby W. jun. and W. Thorpe, jun. Bath, linen drapers. [Jenkins and co London
Moor W. Great Garden ftreet, coach wheelwright. [Turner
Machanafs J. Buckden, baker. [Egan and co. London
Middleton R. D. Bifhopfgate ftreet, merchant. [Crowder and co.
Nias W. Bridgwater, Somerfetfhire, linen draper. [Tarrant and co. London
Noblett J. Hatton lane-ends, Lancafhire, manufacturer. [Ellis, London
Neighbour M. South-ftreet, Berkeley-fquare, ftablekeeper. [Parton
Neeve W. City-road carpenter. [Freame
Nicholfon J. North Shields, coal merchant. [Nind, London
Noell L. J. J. Henrietta ftreet, broker. [Wiltfhire and co.
Newcombe T. Bowbridge, Gloucefterfhire, clothier. [Whitcombe and co. London
Naylor W. Mill Sands, Yorkfhire, fellmonger. [Dark and co. London
Potter T. jun. Stokeby Nayland, Suffolk, malfter. [Cutting, London
Parr W. Strand, filverfmith. (Ifaacs, Bevis Marks
Powell J. H. Cheapfide, wine merchant. [Paterfon
Portes G. Warwick-ftreet, Golden-fquare, fadler. [Jones
Park T. Finch lane, merchant. [Hindman
Plant W. Crown ftreet, porter merchant. [Martindale
Pim T. B. Erwick, paper maker. [Lamb and co. London
Penthrin T. Gray's Inn lane road, carpenter. [Edwards and co.
Perfect W. Holloway, painter. [Blandford and co.
Pickering T. Liverpool, grocer. [Windle
Payne C. New City Chambers, merchant. [Amory
Powell S. Stanmore, innkeeper. (Steventon, London
Pater H. Briftol, merchant. [Vizard and co. London
Pitt E. Manchefter, woolftapler. [Longdill and co. London
Rowed R. Hatfield ftreet, Chriftchurch, lighterman. [Nettlefold
Robinfon S. S., I. Clarkfon, and G. F. Parker, Change alley, merchants. [Kearfey and co.
Ridler T. Briftol, woollen draper. [Jenkins and co. London
Reynolds J. and J. Kendall, Whitechapel, wine merchants. [Fowler
Read C. C. and J. G. Moojen, Crutched Friars, fhip agents. [Hamerton
Ruffell R. New road, Sloane ftreet, carpenter. (Druce
Roberts S. Yeadon, clothier. [Lambe and co. London
Reynolds J. Idol lane, Tower ftreet, wine merchant. [Kirkman
Smith H. Croydon, fhopkeeper. [Haliday, London
Salmon D. Lower Eaft Smithfield, tailor. (Ifaacs
Simms E. Afhborne, Derby, mufic feller. (Kinderley and co. London
Shoobert J. and J. Sawyer, Lothbury, Blackwell Hall factors. [Davies
Simcock J. St. Albans, linen draper. [Jones and co. London
Steet J. Bath, innkeeper. [Shepherd and co. London
Shoobert J. Morning lane, Hackney, Middlefex, cooper. (Gatty and co London
Symes P. G. Gloucefter, milliner. (Chilton, London
Smith E. Nottingham, innholder. (Blakelock, London
Swainfon L. Nags Head court, Gracechurch ftreet, infurance broker. (Lloyd
Spreat J. Bath, toyman. (Highmore and co. London
Smethurft H. Bank Mill, near Oldham, cotton fpinner. (Huxley, London
Sowdon R. Exeter, linen draper. (Collett and co. London
Schaar C. Prince's ftreet, Cavendifh fquare, taylor. (Richardfon
Sykes J. Nottingham, mercer. (Allfop and co.
Smith J. Wakefield, linen draper. (Sykes and co. London
Smith W. Tothill ftreet, Weftminfter, linendraper. (Sweet and co
Sheppard R. Holywell ftreet, Shoreditch, collar and harnefs maker. (Jess-
Such H. King ftreet dealer in lace. [Rosser and co.
Symes N. Wotton under Edge, grocer. (Tarrant and co. London
South S. Fulham, broker. [Scarth, London
Smith H. Bumley, Lancafhire, grocer. [Hurd, London
Stranger T. Portfmouth, fhip chandler. [Briggs, London
Taylor J. Lancafhire, cotton fpinner. [Ellis, London
Tarry J. Colchefter, linen draper. [Cutting London
Turton J. and T. Crich, Derby, cotton fpinners. [Kerfey and co. London
Threfher R. Cheapfide, hofier. [Searfe
Thompfon R. Manchefter, dealer in cotton goods. [Hurd, London
Thurlow W. fen. Swallow ftreet, cheefemonger. [Vincent
Taylor J. Newcaftle upon Tyne, linen draper. (Bourdillon and co. London
Thompfon J. Bartholomew Clofe, jeweller. [Blandford and co.
Todd R, Liverpool, fadler, [Chefter, London
Thorne R, Butcher-row, Eaft Smithfield, victualler, [Wilks
Topis C. jun. Queen ftreet, Bloomsbury, warehoufeman, [Allifton and co.
Tatton R, R, Newington, Surry, grocer, [Stow. London
Thompfon R, Upper Thames ftreet, ftationer, [Lambe
Thompfon F, New court, Bow lane, warehoufeman, [Taylor
Turner J. W, and W. Liverpool, cabinet makers, [Adlington and co. London
Villiers C, R, S. Tinbury, furgeon. [Bland, London
Willis G, Great Yarmouth, corn merchant. [Bleafdale and co. London
Watfon E, T, and G. Nelfon, and G, Cook, Love lane, hofiers, [Hindman
Wilfon R, Bow Church yard, merchant, [Dennetts and co.
Wardley G. Blakeley, corn dealer. [Ellis, London
Wild J, Charlotte ftreet, Portland place, merchant, [Bryant
Winbolt W, and W, Lukyn, St, Paul's Church yard, ftationers, [Blandford and co.
Wright J. Kings ftreet, Cheapfide, warehoufeman, [Sweet and co.
Wainwright J, Liverpool, victualler. [Blackftock and co. London
Williams A, Newport, publican, [Platt, London
Wills T, Portfmouth, grocer. [Briggs, London
Whitehoufe J, Oxford, dealer in coals. [Egerton, London

Wilkinson J, R, Russell street and Water lane, cooper, [Pope

Waters E, T. Old South Sea House, merchant, [Forbes

Wright W, J, Deptford, boat builder, [Dugleby, London

Walshaw M. Kirkheaton, cloth manufacturer. [Atkinson and co. Leeds

Whitehouse A. A, and W, Westbromwich, nail ironmongers, [Bourdillon and co. London

Wills H, Plymouth, merchant, [Collett and co. London

Whinney W, South Shields, merchant, [Cordeles and co, London

Williams D, Oxford street, linen draper, [Swain and co,

Webb A, Wimborne Minster, Dorset. carrier, [Pearson and co, London

Wright T. Boston, druggist. [Johnson and co, London

DIVIDENDS.

Ashton J. Salford, Lancaster
Adkins J. Wicker, Sheffield
Ackland H. Leadenhall Market
Abbotts G. Laches
Archeson J. West Smithfield
Beckwith R. Baldwins Gardens, Leather lane
Bainbridge G. C. and W. Cartwright, Liverpool
Bouman T. Bunhill row
Buxton G. New City Chambers
Brown S. and T. Hobbes, St. Mary at Hill
Badger R. Bury
Baker W. York
Beaton W. Taunton, Somerset
Brown J. Berwick upon Tweed
Brightley W. Widegate street
Bagster R. Piccadilly
Bynon G. H. Plymouth Dock
Bechy H. Cockermouth
Bell T. Alnwick
Boddington W. Oxford
Blackburn and Bonner, Lynn
Burrall M. Lynn
Cocket J. Ratcliff Highway
Cousins J. Bread street
Crifton J. Halesworth
Cooke B. Manchester
Church A. New Bond street
Cox W. Birmingham
Cooke H. Birchin lane
Campbell, Prince's square, Ratcliffe Highway
Caithness T. New Bond street
Corbet L. Cheltenham
Colton W. Scowby, Lincoln
Compton S. New street, Bishopsgate within
Collingwood W. Alnwich
Cranch N. Exeter
Dwyer W. Holborn Hill
Dykes T. Great East Cheap
Du-Bois G. London Wall
Donatien G. Temple place, Blackfriars road
Dorrington W. Cornhill
Dingle T. Exeter
Dixon H. Liverpool
Dickison W. Sunderland
Dakeyne D. sen. D. Thomas, and J. Dakeyne, Darley Dale
Dixon T. Sandwich
Docker J. Ludworth
Ellis J. Horbling, Lincoln
Frost J. Doncaster, York
Field T. Stanstead Abbott
Gibborn N. Judd street
Gregory G. jun. Liverpool
Glazbrook W. High street, Whitechapel
Gough M. Wandsworth
Hackney S. Dowgate Hill
Huffam C. and W. H. Limehouse
Hunt W. Throgmorton street
Haley G. Plymouth Dock
Hovil R. jun. New Road, St. George's
Heelis J. and co. Bolton
Hunt R. Lynn
Isaacs M. Sheerness
Kirkby W. Manchester
Kent T. K. Cannon street road
Kensington E. Lombard street
Kirk J. Little Tower Hill
Kendall R. Cheapside
Keough J. King street, St. James's square
Kensington J. P. Lombard street
Knowles J. Sidcup, Kent
Kelly J. Bank Top, York
Lonsdale G. B. Green Lettice lane
Loathis J. High Holborn
Lara A. Minories
Luccock T. New Malton, York
Longsdon M. Manchester, and G. Willson, London
Dedbetter H. Ince, Macclesfield
Lowe W. Fields Royton
Mildrum W. Totness, Devon
Mathews R. King's Arms buildings, Wood street
Monsall J. G. Burkinshaw, and J. Fielding, Sheffield
Mosdell J. Compton
Morgan T. Worcester
Melbourne C. P. and J. Swan, Old Bond street
Maddock J. Liverpool
Mannin W. Strand
Moulson and Fawcett, Wigan
Newsham, M. Wellclose square
Osborn W. Aldgate High street
Osman E. Hackney
Payne G. Piccadilly
Parker T. Bristol
Parry J. Deptford
Porter S. Chesham
Poppin R. Dulverton
Platten T. Kynn's Lynn
Phillips W. Wragby
Parker S. S. Lambeth
Procktor J. jun. Leicester
Reeves W. Great Witcombe, Glocester
Read S. and R. Young, Wood street, Cheapside
Rowland W. Steyning, Sussex
Roberts E. Hammersmith
Royston W. Macclesfield
Ross B. New City Chambers
Rhodes B. Camomile street
Stott R. Littleclegg, Lancaster
Stubbs R. sen., R. Stubbs, jun., and G. and J. Stubbs, Stockton upon Tees
Shaw E. Lambeth Walk
Sea W. Milton
Seppings J. Downham Market
Shepheard W. Boswell court, Cary street
Scaife A. Rotherhithe
Staine J. Newport
Shillitoe J. Great Tower street
Styan W. City of London
Sutclaffe A. Lane End
Stone W. Villiers street
Smith J. Vere street
Stott G. T. Ratcliffe Highway
Ston J. Featherstone buildings
Sisson W. Whitehaven
Stephens W. Bristol
Steele J. Fulwood, Lancaster
Tyson D. Liverpool
Truefitt W. Hanover street
Thompson T. S. Cannon street
Thomas E. Golden lane
Thursfield R. Liverpool
Thorne P. Newington Butts
Thomas J. Horsham
Tempest M. Derby
Thomas T. Charterhouse square
Venn H. jun. Walworth
Valentine J. H. Church passage, Old Jewry
Winca N. J. Newcastle upon Tyne
White T. jun. and J. D. Lubbren, Great Winchester street
Windsor R. V. and G. W. Shury, Chancery lane
Wilson J. Crutched Friars
Whinfield T. Gateshead, Durham
Wood W. Exeter
Wood W., T. Smith, R. Smith, and J. Stein, Workington
Ward T. Newcastle upon Tyne
Wooddeson W. Pall Mall
Wheeler J. Abingdon
Waring J. Alton
Ward J. Stockton
Wilcock W. Preston
Wheatley S. Bristol
Walker J. East Ardsley
Wilson W. Shakespeare Walk, Shadwell
Wall J. Oxford street
Ward W. Reading.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

THE head-quarters of the French army are at Posen. Nearly 40,000 are at Dantzic, and large bodies at Warsaw, Thorn, &c. The Russians, who are reported to have been crippled by the cold, have advanced but slowly into the districts abandoned by the French. They appear to have crossed the Vistula, and to threaten to blockade Dantzic, which they cannot well leave in their rear, and which is said to be victualled for two years.

In the mean time, the whole French empire is in motion, and prodigious reinforcements of horse and foot are proceeding across the Rhine towards the Elbe and Oder. Napoleon is again expected at head-quarters, and, probably before our next publication, a campaign, still more bloody than the last, may have commenced. The only hope of humanity is in the temperate character of the Emperor of Russia, which may incline him to avert the horrors of another campaign by a peace.

The Emperor of Russia has followed his army to Konigsberg. The King of Prussia

Prussia has removed from Berlin to Breslaw. The Kings of Saxony, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, as well as the Emperor of Austria, seem to be unshaken in their alliance with France. Denmark and Sweden continue inactive.

Distinct and circumstantial reports of the French Generals, the Viceroy of Italy, the Prince of Eckmuhl, and the Duke of Elchingen, have been published by the French government, which would make it appear that the reports in the *Petersburgh Gazette*, of victories gained by the Russians, (see Number 235, page 550) were UTTERLY FALSE. The French Generals admit, that the severity of the weather destroyed their horses, and that in consequence many fatigued men and their destroyed cannon were left behind; but they concur in declaring, that they repulsed or beat the Russians wherever they encountered them. These reports are very clear and circumstantial, and we regret we have not room to insert them entire.

SPAIN.

The Marquis of Wellington and the Duke of Dalmatia are vigorously preparing for a new campaign, in this ill-fated and ruined country. Fresh attempts have been used to arouse the Spaniards in the English interests, and it is said, that 50,000 of them, armed, paid, and clothed, by England, are to be commanded by English officers.

King Joseph passed several weeks at Valladolid, which he threatened to make the capital of Spain; but he has lately taken up his residence at Madrid.

The Anglo-Spanish Cortes, on the 22d of January, and not till then, decreed the abolition of the Inquisition, by 90 against 60 voices.

The positions of the hostile armies in this country are perspicuously described in the following letter from the Marquess of Wellington, dated Frenada, in Portugal, January 27, 1813.

"I returned here on the 27th instant.

It appears that the enemy has not made any essential alteration in the position of the armies during my absence.

The three armies of Portugal, the centre and the South, are united in Castile, under King Joseph, whose head-quarters are now in Madrid.

The army of Portugal is under the command of General Reille, who lately came from the army of the North, and has his head-quarters in Valladolid.

The army of the centre is under the orders of Conde D'Erlon, who was formerly employed in the army of the South, and commanded for a short time the army of Portugal, after the allies retired from the Tormes. His head-quarters are in the vicinity of Madrid, and the army of the South is under Marshal Soult's orders, whose head-quarters are in Toledo.

The army of the South was lately drawn towards the neighbourhood of the Tejo, having moved towards the place of Toledo the divisions of that army which were in the province of Avila, and having them replaced in Avila by the first division of the Army of Portugal.

I have not received any recent accounts by which I can form an idea of the state of affairs in the North of Spain; General Mina appears to be actively employed against the enemy in Navarre, and he, as well as General Longa, have caused him great loss. The latter destroyed six hundred men, and took two pieces of artillery, in an action with the enemy on the 30th of November.

My last accounts from Alicant are dated the latter end of December, at which epoch part of the reinforcements which were expected from Sicily had arrived, and Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, was expected.

The allied English and Portuguese armies occupy the same cantonments in which they were in the beginning of December.

The Spanish troops are likewise all in cantonments."

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON has employed the winter in reviews and in preparations for the new campaign, omitting no means of proving his confidence in its results, by passing some of his time in hunting, at the theatres, &c. In the mean time, all the energies of his empire are exerted to augment his armies in Poland and Spain.

As the Press of his enemies laid so much stress on *his assassination*, during the last campaign, he has provided the power of France against any shock from that possible event, by a formal legislative provision for a regency, in the Empress mother, during the minority of the King of Rome; and, to make this arrangement as imposing as possible, the Empress and her son are to be crowned by the Pope!

To obtain this last influence, he has had an interview with the detained Pontiff, at Fontainbleau, and a *Concordat* has been mutually signed, which, it is said, has arranged all the differences between the Pope and Emperor, and obtained for the Gallic church, the sanction of the successor of St. Peter.

Paris, Feb. 14.—To-day his Majesty the Emperor and King departed at one o'clock from the palace of the Thuilleries in grand state, to proceed to the palace of

of the Legislative Body. Salvoes of artillery announced the departure of his Majesty from the Thuilleries, and his arrival at the Legislative Body, where he delivered the following speech:—

"*Gentlemen, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body.*—The war again lighted in the North of Europe offered a favourable opportunity to the projects of the English upon the Peninsula. They have made great efforts. All their hopes have been deceived. Their army was wrecked before the citadel of Burgos, and obliged, after having suffered great losses, to evacuate the Spanish territory.

"I myself entered Russia. The French arms were constantly victorious in the fields of Ostrowno, Polotsk, Mohilow, Smolensk, Moscow, Malairaslovitz. The Russian armies could not stand before our armies. Moscow fell into our power.

"Whilst the barriers of Russia were forced, and the impotency of her arms acknowledged, a swarm of Tartars turned their parricidal hands against the finest provinces of that vast empire, which they had been called to defend. They, in a few weeks, notwithstanding the tears and despair of the unfortunate Muscovites, burned more than 4000 of their finest villages; more than 50 of their finest towns: thus gratifying their ancient hatred, under the pretext of retarding our march, by surrounding us with a desert—We triumphed over all these obstacles. Even the fire of Moscow, by which, in four days, they annihilated the fruits and labours of four generations, changed in no respect the prosperous state of my affairs.

"But the excessive and premature rigour of the winter, brought down a heavy calamity upon my army. In a few nights I saw every thing change—I experienced great losses—They would have broken my heart, if, under such circumstances, I could have been accessible to any other sentiments than those of the interest, the glory, and the future prosperity of my people.

"On seeing the evils which pressed upon us, the joy of England was great—Her hopes had no bounds. She offered our finest provinces as the reward of treason. She made, as the conditions of peace, the dismemberment of this vast empire;—it was, under other terms, to proclaim *perpetual war*.

"The energy of my people under these great circumstances; their attachment to the integrity of the empire; the love which they have shewn me, have dissipated all these chimeras, and brought back our enemies to a more just consideration of things.

"The misfortunes produced by the rigour of hoar frosts, have made apparent in all their extent, the grandeur and the solidity of this empire, founded upon the efforts and the love of fifty millions of citizens, and upon the territorial resources of one of the finest countries in the world.

"It is with a lively satisfaction that we have seen our people of the kingdom of Italy, those of ancient Holland, and of the United Departments, rival with Old France, and feel that there is for them no future hope but in the consolidation and the triumph of the Grand Empire.

"The agents of England propagate among all our neighbours the spirit of revolt against sovereigns. England wishes to see the whole continent become a prey to civil war, and all the furies of anarchy; but Providence has designed her herself to be the first victim of anarchy and civil war.

"I have signed with the Pope a Concordat, which terminates all the differences that unfortunately had arisen in the church. The French dynasty reigns, and will reign, in Spain. I am satisfied with all my allies; I will abandon none of them. I will maintain the integrity of their states. The Russians shall return into their frightful climate.

"I desire peace; it is necessary to the world. Four years after the rupture which followed the treaty of Amiens, I proposed it in a solemn manner. I will never make but an honourable peace, and one conformable to the interests and grandeur of my empire. My policy is not mysterious; I have stated all the sacrifices I could make.

"So long as this maritime war shall last, my people must hold themselves ready to make all kinds of sacrifices, because a bad peace would make us lose every thing—even hope—and all would be compromised—even the prosperity of our descendants.

"America has had recourse to arms, to make the sovereignty of her flag respected. The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest. If she terminates it by obliging the enemies of the continent to acknowledge the principle, that the flag covers the merchandize and crew, and that neutrals ought not to be subject to blockades upon paper, (the whole conformable to the stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht,) America will have credit from all nations: posterity will say, that the old world had lost its rights, and that the new one reconquered them.

"My minister of the interior will explain to you in the *Exposé* of the situation of the empire, the prosperous state of agriculture, manufactures, and of our interior commerce, as well as the still constant increase of our population. In no age has agriculture and manufactures been carried to a higher degree of prosperity in France.

"I want

"I want great resources to meet the expenses which circumstances demand; but, by means of the different measures which my minister of finances will propose to you, I shall not impose any new burthen on my people."

CONCORDAT

signed at Fontainbleau, the 25th January, 1813, between his Majesty the Emperor and King, and his Holiness Pius VII.

"His Majesty the Emperor and King, and his Holiness, being inclined to put a termination to the differences which have arisen between them, and to provide against the difficulties that have taken place in several affairs concerning the church, have agreed upon the following articles, which are to serve as a basis for a definitive arrangement:

Art. 1. His Holiness shall exercise the Pontificate in France, and in the kingdom of Italy, in the same manner and same forms as his predecessors.

2. The Ambassadors, Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires, of foreign powers, to the Holy Father, and the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Chargés d'Affaires, whom the Pope may have with foreign powers, shall enjoy such immunities and privileges as are enjoyed by the Diplomatic Body.

3. The domains which were possessed by the Holy Father, and that have not been alienated, shall be exempted from all kinds of imposts, and shall be administered by his Agents or Chargés d'Affaires. Those which were alienated, shall be replaced to the amount of 2,000,000 francs in revenue.

4. Within the space of six months following the notification of the usage of nomination by the Emperor to the Archbishoprics and Bishoprics of the empire and kingdom of Italy, the Pope shall give the canonical institutions in conformity with the Concordat, and by virtue of this present indulto. The preluding information shall be given by the Metropolitan. The six months being expired without the Pope having accorded to the institution, the Metropolitan, or in default of him, where a Metropolitan is in question, the oldest Bishop of the province shall proceed to the Institution of the new Bishop, so that a see shall never be vacant longer than one year.

5. The Pope shall nominate to the ten Bishoprics, either in France or in Italy, which shall finally be designated by mutual consent.

6. The six suburb bishoprics shall be re-established. They shall be at the nomination of the Pope. The property actually existing shall be restored, and measures shall be taken for recovering what has been sold. At the death of the Bishop of Anagni and of Rieti, their dioceses shall be re-united to the six bishoprics beforementioned, conformably with the agreement which will take place between his Majesty and the Holy Father.

7. With regard to the bishops of the Roman states, who are through circumstances absent from their dioceses, the Holy Father may exercise his right of giving bishopricks *in partibus* in their favour. A pension shall be given to them equal to the revenue before enjoyed by them, and they may be re-placed in the vacant sees, either in the empire, or in Italy.

8. His Majesty and his Holiness will at a proper time concert with each other on the reduction to be made, if it should take place, in the bishoprics of Tuscany, and the country of Genoa, as likewise for the bishoprics to be established in Holland, and in the Hanseatic departments.

9. The Propaganda, the Penitentiary, and the Archives shall be established in the place of the Holy Father's abode.

10. His Majesty restores his good favour to those cardinals, bishops, priests, and lay brethren, who have incurred his displeasure in consequence of actual events.

11. The Holy Father agrees to the above dispositions, in consideration of the actual state of the church, and in the confidence with which his Majesty has inspired him, that he will grant his powerful protection to the numerous wants which religion suffers in the times we live in.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Fontainbleau, Jan. 25, 1813. PIUS, P. P. 7.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The parliament met early in the month, but the discussions to the 20th possessed little general interest.

Some extraordinary facts, which *will excite the attention of all England*, came out before the committee appointed to try the Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Petitions. The following passages from the opening speech of Serjeant Pell, as given in the *Morning Chronicle*, deserve to be placed on record.

"He would shew," he said, "that his Royal Highness the Duke of C. undertook the management of the Borough of Weymouth; that this illustrious Duke of the House of Hanover condescended to turn a Borough agent for four court candidates. There had been, indeed, Dukes of C. who would rather have found their trophies in the field of Culloden, than in the Borough of Weymouth; and, for his part, he envied no man such honours. He had gone through the whole of his case; and, if he established it to the satisfaction of the committee, they would, no doubt, feel it their duty to bring it before the House of Commons at large, and ask what they would do when a King's son attempted to influence the return of members to that house; an offence bad enough in any one, but beyond all measure in a Duke of C.; and one which

if

if proved, he hoped would be visited by the severest animadversions of that house."

On the 18th instant the following address to the Regent, relative to the American War, was carried in the house of Lords with only *two dissenting voices*, and in the house of Commons *unanimously* "acquainting his Royal Highness, that they have taken into their serious consideration the papers which were laid before them by his Royal Highness's command, relative to the late discussions with the government of the United States. That, while they deeply lament the failure of the endeavours of his Royal Highness to preserve the relations of peace and amity between this country and America, they highly approve of the resistance opposed to the unjustifiable pretensions of the government of the United States; being satisfied that those pretensions were not admissible without surrendering some of the most ancient, important, and undoubted rights of the British empire. That, impressed with these sentiments, and fully convinced of the justice of his Royal Highness's cause, his Royal Highness may rely on their zealous and cordial support, and on their affording every means necessary for prosecuting the war with vigour, and for bringing it to a safe and honourable termination."

As this War relates to a *belligerent* right, (the search for seamen) of no public importance *except in time of war*, its NECESSITY depends of course on the NECESSITY of the *original* war; and of its JUSTICE, little can be said, unless every belligerent has a RIGHT to force all neutrals to concede their own public rights to the accommodation of such belligerent. Petitioners for peace, and the friends of peace generally, might be baffled and confounded by this parliamentary unanimity, in regard to a *new* war, if they were not to think and reason for themselves. When our ambassador was re-called from Paris, the English government well knew that there existed NEUTRAL NATIONS, who possessed the *common* rights of all *independent* nations—They knew also that the language of neutral *America* was English; and, indeed, having then just closed a previous *ten* years' war, they could not be strangers to all the difficulties of American neutrality. Yet how could they reasonably expect that America should yield its independent rights to our convenience, as belligerents? How could they expect America to submit to all the privations and vexations necessary to the success of our warlike system? Would England have submitted to a similar American system, under similar circumstances? If America had in like manner gone to war with France, would England have submitted to what has been demanded of, and suffered by, America? England, as a great, proud, and independent state, would have replied to America, that she was no party in her war; that her quarrel could not be allowed to turn the whole world topsy-turvy; that English interests demanded a free and an undisturbed navigation of the seas; that English honour forbade the inquisition of her ships and crews; and, in fine, no one will doubt but that war would, under such attempts of America, have been the unavoidable issue! The present War, therefore, between England and America arises out of pre-existing circumstances, to which America was no party; and it is a regular and necessary consequence, flowing out of the wide-spread war between France and England. No radical interest of either the English or American governments, could have generated such a contest; and it could not have been the wish, or the primary intention, of either government, that it should have taken place; but it has necessarily arisen from the unavoidable *collision* between the belligerent measures of Great Britain, and the commercial interests and independent rights of neutral America! Let this unhappy result of the original French war operate then as an ADDITIONAL STIMULUS *to the friends of peace*, to continue their constitutional exertions; because, in the moment in which war ceases between France and England, it will terminate, as a thing of course, between all the minor parties who have unhappily been drawn or forced into its destructive VORTEX.

The following Letter of the PRINCESS OF WALES, sufficiently illustrates the situation and feelings of the Royal Writer, who has been the subject of so much surmise since the famous Investigation in 1806.

"SIR,—It is with great reluctance that I presume to obtrude myself upon your Royal Highness, and to solicit your attention to matters which may, at first, appear rather of a personal than a public nature. If I could think them so—if they related merely to myself—I should abstain from a proceeding which might give uneasiness, or interrupt the more weighty occupations of your Royal Highness's time. I should continue, in silence and retirement, to lead

lead the life which has been prescribed to me, and console myself for the loss of that society and those domestic comforts to which I have so long been a stranger, by the reflection that it has been deemed proper I should be afflicted without any fault of my own—and that your Royal Highness knows it.

"But, Sir, there are considerations of a higher nature than any regard to my own happiness, which render this address a duty both to myself and my daughter. May I venture to say—a duty also to my husband, and the people committed to his care!—There is a point beyond which a guiltless woman cannot with safety carry her forbearance. If her honour is invaded, the defence of her reputation is no longer a matter of choice; and it signifies not whether the attack be made openly, manfully, and directly—or by secret insinuation, and by holding such conduct towards her as countenances all the suspicions that malice can suggest. If these ought to be the feelings of every woman in England who is conscious that she deserves no reproach, your Royal Highness has too sound a judgment, and too nice a sense of honour, not to perceive, how much more justly they belong to the mother of your daughter—the mother of her who is destined, I trust, at a very distant period, to reign over the British Empire.

"It may be known to your Royal Highness, that, during the continuance of the restriction upon your Royal authority, I purposely refrained from making any representations which might then augment the painful difficulties of your exalted station.—At the expiration of the restrictions I still was inclined to delay taking this step, in the hope that I might owe the redress I sought to your gracious and unsolicited condescension. I have waited, in the fond indulgence of this expectation until, to my inexpressible mortification, I find, that my unwillingness to complain, has only produced fresh grounds of complaint; and I am at length compelled, either to abandon all regard for the two dearest objects which I possess on earth, mine own honour, and my beloved child, or to throw myself at the feet of your Royal Highness, the natural protector of both.

"I presume, Sir, to represent to your Royal Highness, that the separation, which every succeeding month is making wider, of the mother and the daughter, is equally injurious to my character and to her education. I say nothing of the deep wounds which so cruel an arrangement inflicts upon my feelings, although I would fain hope that few persons will be found of a disposition to think lightly of these. To see myself cut off from one of the very few domestic enjoyments left me—certainly the only one upon which I set any value, the society of my child—involves me in such misery as I well know your Royal Highness could never inflict upon me if you were aware of its bitterness. Our intercourse has been gradually diminished. A single interview weekly seemed sufficiently hard allowance for a mother's affections,—that, however, was reduced to our meeting once a fortnight; and I now learn that this most rigorous interdiction is to be still more rigidly enforced.

"But, while I do not venture to intrude my feelings as a mother upon your Royal Highness's notice, I must be allowed to say, that, in the eyes of an observing and jealous world, this separation of a daughter from a mother will only admit of one construction—a construction fatal to the mother's reputation. Your Royal Highness will also pardon me for adding, that there is no less inconsistency than injustice in this treatment. He who dares advise your Royal Highness to overlook the evidence of my innocence, and disregard the sentence of complete acquittal which it produced—or is wicked and false enough still to whisper suspicions in your ear, betrays his duty to you, Sir, to your daughter, and to your people, if he counsels you to permit a day to pass without a further investigation of my conduct. I know that no such calumniator will venture to recommend a measure which must speedily end in his utter confusion. Then let me implore you to reflect on the situation in which I am placed—without the shadow of a charge against me—without even an accuser—after an inquiry that led to my ample vindication—yet treated as if I were still more culpable than the perjuries of my suborned traducers represented me, and held up to the world as a mother who may not enjoy the society of her only child.

"The feelings, Sir, which are natural to my unexampled situation, might justify me in the gracious judgment of your Royal Highness, had I no other motives for addressing you but such as relate to myself. But I will not disguise from your Royal Highness what I cannot for a moment conceal from myself, that the serious, and it soon may be the irreparable, injury which my daughter sustains from the plan at present pursued, has done more in overcoming my reluctance to intrude upon your Royal Highness, than any sufferings of my own could accomplish; and if, for her sake, I presume to call away your Royal Highness's attention from the other cares of your exalted station, I feel confident I am not claiming it for a matter of inferior importance either to yourself or your people.

"The powers with which the constitution of these realms vests your Royal Highness

Highness in the regulation of the Royal Family, I know, because I am so advised, are ample and unquestionable.—My appeal, Sir, is made to your excellent sense and liberality of mind in the exercise of those powers; and I willingly hope that your own parental feelings will lead you to excuse the anxiety of mine for impelling me to represent the unhappy consequences which the present system must entail upon our beloved child.

"Is it possible, Sir, that any one can have attempted to persuade your Royal Highness, that her character will not be injured by the perpetual violence offered to her strongest affections—the studied care taken to estrange her from my society, and even to interrupt all communication between us! That her love for me with whom, by his Majesty's wise and gracious arrangements, she passed the years of her infancy and childhood, never can be extinguished, I well know, and the knowledge of it forms the greatest blessing of my existence. But let me implore your Royal Highness to reflect, how inevitably all attempts to abate this attachment, by forcibly separating us, if they succeed, must injure my child's principles—if they fail, must destroy her happiness.

"The plan of excluding my daughter from all intercourse with the world, appears to my humble judgment, peculiarly unfortunate. She, who is destined to be the Sovereign of this great country, enjoys none of those advantages of society which are deemed necessary for imparting a knowledge of mankind to persons who have infinitely less occasion to learn that important lesson: and it may so happen, by a chance which I trust is very remote, that she should be called upon to exercise the powers of the crown, with an experience of the world more confined than that of the most private individual. To the extraordinary talents with which she is blessed, and which accompany a disposition as singularly amiable, frank, and decided, I willingly trust much; but beyond a certain point the greatest natural endowments cannot struggle against the disadvantages of circumstances and situation. It is my earnest prayer, for her own sake as well as her country's, that your Royal Highness may be induced to pause before this point be reached.

"Those who have advised you, Sir, to delay so long the period of my daughter's commencing her intercourse with the world, and for that purpose to make Windsor her residence, appear not to have regarded the interruptions to her education which this arrangement occasions; both by the impossibility of obtaining the attendance of proper teachers, and the time unavoidably consumed in the frequent journies to town, which she must make, unless she is to be secluded from all intercourse, even with your Royal Highness and the rest of the Royal Family. To the same unfortunate counsels I ascribe a circumstance in every way so distressing both to my parental and religious feelings, that my daughter has never yet enjoyed the benefit of Confirmation, although above a year older than the age at which all the other branches of the Royal Family have partaken of that solemnity.—May I earnestly conjure you, Sir, to hear my entreaties upon this serious matter, even if you should listen to other advisers on things of less near concernment to the welfare of our child?

"The pain with which I have at length formed the resolution of addressing myself to your Royal Highness is such as I should in vain attempt to express. If I could adequately describe it, you might be enabled, Sir, to estimate the strength of the motives which have made me submit to it. They are the most powerful feelings of affection, and the deepest impressions of duty towards your Royal Highness, my beloved child, and the country, which I devoutly hope she may be preserved to govern, and to shew, by a new example, the liberal affection of a free and generous people to a virtuous and constitutional monarch.

"I am, Sir, with profound respect, and an attachment which nothing can alter, your Royal Highness's most devoted and most affectionate consort, cousin, and subject,

(Signed) "CAROLINE LOUISA."

"*Montague House, Jan.* 14, 1813."

AMERICA.

Mr. MADISON has been re-elected President by a large majority, and the English party, owing to their alliance with the Indians, appears to be on the decline in and out of Congress.

Congress has voted the building of four seventy-four gun ships, and also some frigates. Some particular States have also determined to present the government, some with a ship of the line, and some with a frigate. Such are the germs of war, destined, we fear, to make a figure in history! Squadrons of ships of war too are building on the hitherto peaceful lakes.

EAST INDIES.

From Java, it appears, that, in June last, the English forces took the field against the powerful SULTAN of DJOCJOCARTA, an ally of the Dutch, whose fortress and palace were taken by storm, himself made prisoner and deposed, and his chief minister killed. The British did not exceed 1000 firelocks, while the enemy were 17,000 in number.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON the 3d of February, Messrs. John and Leigh Hunt, the printer and editor of the *Examiner*, were sentenced to be each imprisoned for the space of two years in Coldbath-fields prison, and in the goal in Horsemonger-lane; and to pay a fine of 500l. and find security for their good behaviour for five years, themselves in 500l. and two sureties for each in 250l. each.

A meeting of the persons interested in the projected new street from Carlton House to Portland-place, was lately held, when it was agreed to petition Parliament against the project, which it was stated would involve the ruin of more than 1,200 householders.

A new silver coinage of *ninepenny pieces*, is said to have been ordered by Government.

On Wednesday, the 3d, the Grand Masonic Lodge gave their farewel dinner to the great and good EARL MOIRA, previous to his departure to his government in India; for the purpose of presenting him with a splendid masonic jewel, in testimony of their affection and regard to his Lordship, who has ever been a zealous supporter of the ancient and enlightened Institution of Freemasonry.

In addition to the number of fir frigates lately ordered to be built, twenty sloops of a large class have been laid down.

At a late very numerous meeting of Dissenting Ministers, of the three denominations residing in London and the neighbourhood, especially convened, it was unanimously resolved to renew their application to Parliament for the repeal of all penal statutes now in force, which affect the subject of religion.

Lord Grosvenor, among other additions to his estates, already so vast, has a plan for streets to cover the grounds and creeks now occupied by the Chelsea Water-works, between Pimlico and Chelsea.

An additional halfpenny per pot has been laid on porter by the London brewers, making it *sixpence*.

London General Bill of all the christenings and burials from December 10, 1811, to December 15, 1812:—

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1020—buried, 1167.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 4284—buried, 3837.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 11,284—buried, 9416.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 3816—buried, 3875.

Christened.

Males - 10,688 } In all 20,404
Females - 10,016 }

Buried.

Males - 9,396 } In all 18,295
Females - 8,899 }

Whereof have died,

Under 2 yrs. of age	5636	50 and 60,	1543
Between 2 and 5	1907	60 and 70,	1425
5 and 10	655	70 and 80,	1193
10 and 20	620	80 and 90,	492
20 and 30	1226	90 and 100,	71
30 and 40	1685	100 and 2	1
40 and 50	1841		

Increased in the burials this year, 1282. There have been executed in the City of London and County of Surrey, 20; of which number, 6 only have been reported to be buried within the bills of mortality.

A society has been formed by some of the inhabitants of St. Swithin, and in Canon-street, for the purpose of bestowing annual premiums to servants for continued services in the same family as follows:—for the first year, 10s. 6d.—second, 1l. 1s.—third, 1l. 11s. 6d.—fourth, 2l. 2s.—fifth, 3l. 3s.—sixth, 3l. 13s. 6d.—seventh, 5l. 5s.—so that a steady servant, continuing in one place seven years, will obtain, in addition to her wages, 15l. 4s. 6d. We heartily wish success to this benevolent plan, and shall be glad to see it adopted elsewhere.

It has been decided by a Jury in the Court of King's Bench, in an action on the Statute of Usury, for penalties to the amount of 15,000l. that persons procuring the discount of bills may charge commission for their trouble, over and above the legal interest of 5l. per cent.—Lord Ellenborough however, in his charge, seemed to think the Act imperiously required a different construction, and that any one taking more than five per cent. interest, in any shape whatever, subjected himself to its penalties.

MARRIED.

At Deptford, T. B. Oldfield, esq. of Peckham Lodge, to Emma, eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. Young, R. N.

At St. Ann's, Soho, Mr. Peter Thompson, of Frith-street, to Amelia, daughter of Mr. Richards, of Tavistock-street.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, A. H. Thomson, eldest son of J. T. esq. of Waverley Abbey, to Sophia, eldest daughter of G. H. Sumner, esq. of Hatchlands, Surrey.

At St. Clement's, Mr. H. Oddie, of Carey-street, to Miss Georgiana Thellusson, youngest daughter of the late G. W. T. esq.

At Christ Church, J. Stifford, esq. of Osborn-street, to Miss Burnham, of Stafford.

In London, Mr. W. Wass, to Mrs. Walton, relict of H. W. esq. of Down Hall, Kent.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the celebrated Mr. A. Vestris, to Miss L. Bartolozzi, daughter of Mr. G. B. the artist, and grand-daughter of F. B. the eminent engraver.

At Hornsey, the Rev. J. Swain, B. D. to Miss M. Bradley, of Crouch-hill.

At Greenwich, T. Nicholson, esq. of Hertford, to Amelia, fourth daughter of the late C. Kensington, esq. of the Grove, Blackheath.

At Chelsea, Lord Viscount Neville, R.N. to Miss Mary Ann Bruce Elcock, of Sloane-street.

At Farley, P. D. Pauncefort Duncombe, esq. of Brickhill Manor, Buckinghamshire, to the Right Hon. Lady A. Lambert, youngest daughter of the Earl of Cavan.

At Marybone Church, W. Perceval, of Knightsbrook, county of Meath, esq. to Charlotte Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of Major-General Hawkshaw, of the India Company's service.

Mr. G. Bennett, of High Wycombe, to Ann Elizabeth, second daughter of C. T. Depree, esq. of Gray's Inn Road, London.

T. Bodick, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Wallis, of Walworth.

At Richmond, J. R. Thomas, R. N. youngest son of the late J. W. T. esq. to F. G. Rawlins, second daughter of the late J. R. esq.

At Kensington, W. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. Callcott.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. H. J. Ridley, to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. Ellis, esq. of Mamhead House, Devon.—Mr. Wm. Asprey, of Bruton-street, to Ann, daughter of J. Peacock, esq. of New Bond-street.

W. Bedford, esq. of New Ormond-street, to Eleanor Anne, daughter of the Rev. B. Downing, Rector of Quainton, near Aylesbury.

Darby O'Grady, esq. of Limerick, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Baron George.

W. King, son of E. K. esq. of Turnham-green, to Miss M. Rives, of Stratford-grove, Essex.

Rev. T. Whately, vicar of Cookham, Berks, to Isabella Sophia, second daughter of Sir Wm. Weller Pepys, bart.

Frederick Booth, esq. of New-street, Spring-gardens, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Robert Bristow, esq. of Mitcheldeavor, Hants.

William Mackintosh, esq. merchant, late of Bombay, to Miss Louisa Brooke, of Wargrave, Berks.

Henry Clifford, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, second son of the late Hon. Thomas C. of Tixall, county of Stafford, to Anne Theresa, youngest daughter of the late Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddesly Clinton, county of Warwick.

G. Denbigh Hicks, esq. of the Ordnance Department, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. Ramsey, R. A.

By the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, George Cowan, esq. of the Company's civil service, at Madras, to Harriet Emma, second daughter of John Chamier, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

T. Wade, esq. of Fairfield, Galway, to Dorothea, youngest daughter of Gustavus H. Rochfort, esq. M.P. for the county of Westmeath.

DIED.

At the College of Physicians, in the prime of life and professional activity, *Thomas Ramsden, esq.* surgeon of Christ's and the Foundling Hospitals, assistant-surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a member of many literary societies. He went with Mrs. R. to the grand Gala or Fete of the Regent, given on the 5th instant, at Carlton House, and, during the entertainment, the heat being oppressive to Mrs. R. he raised one of the windows, and the exposure to the cold air produced a constitutional affection, which terminated in a typhus fever, and in the death of this excellent and useful man on the 15th. No professional character could be more respected by the superior members of the faculty in the metropolis; nor could any individual be more beloved in a large circle of private friends.

After an illness of several months, *F. A. Elliott, Lord Heathfield,* Baron Gibraltar, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards: his Lordship had just entered his 63d year, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his only brother, Francis, an officer in the army.

At his seat in Staffordshire, in his 83d year, *S. Child, esq.* Admiral of the Blue.

In Montague-place, the *Hon. Augusta Vaughan,* second daughter of H. Beauchamp, late Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, and wife of Mr. Serjeant V.

At Walton-on-Thames, *Mrs. S[illegible]ne,* widow of H. S. esq. of Warley, [illegible]d 50.

At Chandos House, *her Grace Anna Eliza, Duchess of Chandos,* relict of James, last Duke of Chandos, sister of Sir Richard Gamon, bart. and mother to Lady Anne Bridges, wife of Earl Temple. Her Grace was married first to R. H. Elletson, esq. Governor of Jamaica. The accession of property which accrues to

to Lord Temple, by the death of the Duchess, cannot be rated at less than 12,000l. or 14,000l. a-year; and the estates are considered as very improvable.

At Camberwell, aged 65, *S. Barnard*, formerly of Gracechurch-street, a member of the Society of Friends.

At her sister's, in Fenchurch-street, in her 30th year, *Miss S. Kent*, of Clapton, daughter of the late Mr. A. K. of Muswell-hill and Carpenters'-hall.

Mr. W. Bamford, many years a timber-merchant in Wardour-street.

At Prestonfield, *Sir John Dick, bart.*

The wife of Mr. J. H. Browne, of Stockwell.

The wife of Mr. Benj. Curtis, of Walworth.

At Airdrie, the *Hon. Lady Grant.*

In Wigmore-street, aged 74, *Mrs. Mary Langford.*

At Great Stanmore, aged 59, *Elizabeth*, widow of John Dalton, esq. formerly in the Company's civil service on the Bombay establishment.

In Swallow-street, in her 69th year, *Mrs. Eliz. Napier.*

The wife of Mr. R. Strout, of Cornhill.

At Homerton, in her 80th year, *Mrs. Watson*, wife of John W. esq. sincerely lamented by her family and friends.

The *Hon. Harriet Pryse*, of Gogerddan, and of Woodstock, sister of the present Lord Ashbrook.

At her house, Stable Yard, St. James's, Westminster, *Lady Broughton*, wife of H. Errington, esq. and sister to the late Lord Berwick.

At Stoke Newington, aged 82, the wife of Robert Tutt, esq.

In her 72d year, *Mrs. Eliz. Harrison*, of South Audley-street, sister of Lieut.-Col. H.

The wife of Mr. Henry Holt, of Fleet-street.

At Chelsea, aged 89, *Mrs. Anne Thornhill.*

Mrs. Howett, of Stamford-street, Surrey-road.

In Belle Vue, in Bath, *Francis D'Arcy, esq.* next heir to the title of Earl of Holderness, whose predecessor and his brothers accompanied King William the Conqueror to England.

At Game, Dorsetshire, the *Countess of Portarlington*, sister to the Marquis of Bute.

George Alexander, fourth son of Henry Fawcett, esq. Member for Carlisle.

At Salisbury, aged 87, *W. Hussey, esq. M.P.* for that city, which he had represented, with strict independence and considerable ability, in twelve Parliaments; and, with the exception of Whitshed Keene, esq. M.P. for Montgomeryshire, was the oldest Member in the House of Commons.

At Ponder's-end, near Enfield, in the 105th year of her age, *Mrs. Cromwell*, mother of Mr. C. of Cheshunt Park, greatly esteemed and venerated by all who knew her.

At Chelsea, *Henry Redhead Yorke, esq.* a barrister and political writer, of whose eccentricities and apostasies a volume might be written. He was a West Indian by birth, a man of talents, and of the most extravagant ardour in whatever cause he took a part.

Lady Helen Stewart, fourth daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

Mr. S. Erwood, of Brownlow-street, Holborn, 72.

In Sloane-street, *Miss Scott*, sister to the late Colonel S. resident at Delhi.

Edward Halsey Bockett, esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth.

At Pimlico, aged 77, *Mrs. Elizabeth Lockley*, widow of J. L. esq.

Miss Gason, eldest daughter of W. F. G. esq. of Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Aged 78, *J. Eliot*, of Bartholomew-close, London, one of the people called Quakers.

At Courteen-hall, the *Rev. Edward Bayley, D.D.* rector of that place and Quinton, both in the county of Northampton, and father of Mr. Justice Bayley.

In Great George street, *Thos. Maude, esq* army agent.

In New North-street, aged 57, *J. Bell, esq.* of Gray's Inn.

In Cadogan-place, *I. Schomberg, esq.* captain in the navy, and one of the commissioners of the navy board.

Suddenly, at his house in Doctors' Commons, *G. Bogg, esq.*

Andrew Whiteman, esq. of Kentish-town, late of Grenada.

At his mother's, Tottenham, in his 17th year, *C. V. Maccaughey*, second son of Mrs. A. B. M.

On Richmond-terrace, aged 75, *James Allan, esq.*

Aged 85, the wife of B. Cole, esq. of Oaks, Norwood.

Suddenly, *Talbot Savage, esq.* solicitor, late of Hatton-garden.

At Islington, *Mary*, wife of J. Taylor, esq. of Shoreditch.

In Baker-street, *Miss Marianne Lewis*, only daughter of the late E. L. esq. of Downton, Radnorshire.

In Rodney-street, Pentonville, *Mrs. Hughes*, relict of S. H. esq. of Devizes.

At Hampstead, at a very advanced age, *Mrs. Barton*, relict of Adm. B.

Miss Cornwallis, daughter of the Bishop of Lichfield.

Aged 75, *Lieut.-Gen. Ramsay*, who some time since commanded in the garrison of Chelmsford.

At

At Hildenley, in the 79th year of her age, *Dame Elizabeth Lætitia Strickland*, relict of Sir G. S. late of Boynton, bart. and third daughter of Sir R. Winn, late of Nostal, bart.

In London, in his 79th year, *Lieut.-Colonel Bong*. This respectable veteran served under General Wolfe, and was present when that hero expired.

In her 17th year, *Maria B. F. Smyth*, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. J. S. of Heath, Yorkshire.

At Wateringbury, *Mary*, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Howlett, M.A. of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster.

At Clifton, the *Hon. Miss Caroline Powys*, fourth daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Lilford, of Lilford, in the county of Northampton.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, most sincerely lamented by her family and friends, the Lady of Sir Bourchier Wray, bart. of Tawstock House, in the county of Devon.

In Grosvenor-square, *E. W. Hartop, esq.* of Dalby, in Leicestershire. He arrived in town but two days before, to see his mother-in-law, Lady Bourchier Wray, who died of a putrid sore-throat, which Mr. H. is supposed to have caught, and which carried him off after six hours' illness.

At North Perrott, Somerset, *William Hoskins, esq.* one of the receivers-general for that county, and brother-in-law to Lord Sidmouth.

On the 11th, at his seat at Stowe, the *Right Hon. George Grenville Nugent Temple*, Marquis of Buckingham, Earl Temple, Viscount and Baron Cobham, in Great Britain, and Earl Nugent, in Ireland, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Bucks, High Steward of Buckingham and of Westminster, one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, &c. His Lordship was born June 17, 1753, succeeded on the demise of his uncle, Richard, Earl Temple, in 1779, to the title of Earl Temple, and was created Marquis of Buckingham, in 1784. His Lordship twice filled the distinguished situation of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His Lordship married April 16th, 1775, Mary, eldest daughter and heiress to Robert Earl Nugent, of the Kingdom of Ireland, (to whose Earldom he succeeded on the death of that Nobleman, in 1788, in consequence of a limitation of the patent.) By this Lady, (who was created an Irish Peeress in 1800, by the title of Baroness Nugent, with remainder to her second son, Lord George,) his Lordship has issue, Richard Earl Temple, born March 16th, 1776, now Marquis of Buckingham, and Lord George Grenville Nugent Temple, (by the demise of his mother, Baroness Nugent,) now Baron Nugent, of Carlanstown, born December 30th, 1788, and Lady Mary, born July 8th, 1787.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Off the coast of Catalonia, aged 21, Lieut. George Sandys, of his Majesty's ship Bastard, third son of Edwin H. S. esq. of Thorp Arch, Yorkshire. His death was occasioned by falling over-board in a heavy gale of wind.

Of a fever, at Albado, Lieutenant T. W. J. Griffithes, of 3d, or King's Own Dragoons.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Aaron Delesser, esq. He was Grand Master of the Ancient York Masons for that island and its dependencies, and was interred with masonic honours.

At Stutgard, Prince Frederick Alexander, youngest son of the late Duke of Cumberland.

On the 17th ult. being struck in the breast by a musket ball, in the retreat near the river Huerta, Captain Henry Dawson, of the 52d foot, fourth son of Pudsey D. esq. of Liverpool. He was in the 24th year of his age. His fall has added another victim to the cause of his country, and renewed in his family those griefs which had scarcely subsided for the loss of another son, Captain William D. of the Piedmontaise, who lately died in the East Indies.

In Spain, Mr. J. C. Lenny, late assistant-surgeon of the Royal Artillery, and formerly of Laxfield.

On his passage to the West Indies, Mr. Morley, eldest son of the Rev. J. M. of Woodbridge.

At Montego Bay, Jamaica, in his 74th year, the Hon. J. Cunningham, a Major-General, and Colonel of the St. James's regiment of Foot Militia, and Custos for the same parish.

At Cuidad Rodrigo, of a fever, occasioned by excessive fatigue, Captain R. Fitzgerald Sandes, of the 50th regiment.

At Nassau, New Providence, in the 39th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Arnett, jun. son of Mr. A. many years a silk-mercer, in Cornhill, London.

In the Mediterranean, on board his H.M.S. Milford, in consequence of a wound received while reconnoitring a strange vessel, Lieut. Othnel Mawdesley, second lieutenant of that ship, a native of Chester, and second son of the Rev. Thomas M. His remains were interred in the Church-yard at Lissa, with all naval and military honours, attended by Admiral Freemantle, Captain Markland, and his brother officers, with the detachment of British troops stationed there, all anxious to pay every mark of respect to the memory of one they so highly esteemed and loved.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Kelso rail-way has been commenced in the neighbourhood of Berwick, and is to be carried on with all possible expedition.—On the 27th as four of the workpeople were trenching a piece of meadow ground in front of Dunse Castle, Berwickshire, the seat of Mr. Hay, they found a pewter jug and a wooden cap, which contained 2361 silver coins, about the size of sixpences, in excellent preservation; the most of them are of Edward the Second, and a few of John of England, and of Alexander and Robert of Scotland. By the inscriptions on the reverse, the English ones appear to have been coined at London, Cantor, Novicastri, Eboraci, Dunelm, Lincol, Bristollia, Waterford, and Dublinie.

Married.] At Newcastle, Richard Davies, esq. of Hartfield, Sussex, to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Kent, esq. of Newcastle.—Mr. T. Johnson, to Miss Ann Cameron; Mr. James Jones, to Miss Elizabeth Gibson, all of Newcastle.—Mr. Plues, veterinary surgeon, to Miss Weatherston.—Mr. R. Farrer, of London, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Newcastle.

At Lanchester, Mr. G. Wilkinson, to Miss Ann Cummins, both of Hamsels.

At South Shields, Mr. White, of Monkwearmouth, to Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Miln, A.M. of Fisher-street, Carlisle.

At Jarrow, Mr. Thomas Moore, to Miss Jane Tulley, of Windy Nook.—Henry, son of Wm. Mitcalfe, of Tynemouth House, esq. to Theodosia, second daughter of Edward Drury, esq. of North Shields.

Mr. Robert Walker, master mariner, to Miss Susannah Cole, both of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. Charles Wardle, to Miss Jane Hume, both of Monkwearmouth.

Mr. John Young, to Miss Maria Oliver, both of Hylton Ferry.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 72, the Rev. George Scurfield, A.M. This gentleman, who has been blind for a number of years, regularly made his own marketing; and so fond was he of antiquities, or any thing curious, that he perhaps possessed a greater variety of articles of this description than any other private gentleman in the neighbourhood. He has died immensely rich.—Aged 90, Mrs. Tate, widow.—Mr. J. Hogg.

At Thorp, Thomas Watson, esq. aged 90, greatly respected.

At Alnwick, Thomas Adams, esq. much respected.

Mr. T. Featonby, aged 73, of Hallgarth-street, Durham.

At Gateshead, Miss Pinkney, a maiden lady.—Thomas, only son of Mr. Joseph Lee, of Harbet-law, near Alston, aged 7.

Lately, aged 78, Mr. Wm. Waby, of Methwold; also, aged 75, his wife: they both died within two hours of each other, and, what is more remarkable, such had always been their wish.

At Hedley Park House, Mr. John Harrison, aged 79, much respected.

At Humsbaugh, near Hexham, aged 79, Mr. Robert Rowell, much esteemed.

At Brampton, Mr. Edgar, surgeon, 31. —Miss Sarah Henderson.

At Belford, in her 100th year, Mrs. Smart, widow of the late R. S. of Spindleston.

At Hilsay, 74, Mr. Wm. Womphrey, who occupied the farm of Hilsay, as tenant to the Duke of Northumberland, for upwards of 50 years.

Thos. Wm. Lowes, esq. of Ridley-hall.

At South Shields, Mrs. Mary Aubone, widow, aged 99.—Mr. James Luke, shipowner, 51.

At Sunderland, Mr. Matthew Goddart, aged 75. His wife, while making preparations for the funeral, fell sick, and died the next day, aged 83. They were both interred in one grave.

Mr. Robert Wilson, of Berwick, merchant.

At Monkwearmouth, the wife of Mr. John Humble, late of Felling.

Mr. R. Dobson, farmer, near Harton.

Captain John Morris, of the Crawford, of North Shields. He was found dead in bed, although in good health the day before.

At Bishopton, near Stockton, the wife of Mr. L. Lowis, aged 65.

At Darlington, aged 66, Mr. Jonathan Hedley, flax-dresser.

At

At Lemington, aged 62, Mr. J. Charlton, 25 years chief agent to the proprietors of the Crown Glass Works at that place.

In Berwick, Ann Brown, spinster, aged 86; and Mary Brown, her sister, aged 83. —Mr. Wm. Bruce, late farmer, aged 83.

At Tweedmouth, Mr. Wm. Turner, aged 61.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The commissioners of northern lighthouses have it in contemplation to erect a beacon of stone upon that most dangerous sunken rock called *Carr-Rock*, which will be preferable to the floating buoy at present moored near the Carr.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. James Dowthwaite, slate-merchant, to Miss Hutchinson, of Bowness.—Mr. R. Preston, to Mrs. Sarah Jackson, of Far Cross Bank.—Mr. H. Douthwaite, of Over-Stavely, to Miss Taylor, of the same place.

At Grasmerer, Mr. J. Coward, of Skelwishbridge, to Miss Jackson, of Langdale.

At Carlisle, Mr. Francis Trainer, to Miss Jane Thomson.

At Dean, Mr. Williamson, of Hall Green, near Harrington, to Miss Mary Heckle.

At Wetheral, Mr. Charles King, of Carlisle, to Miss Graham, only daughter of the late Rev. T. G. of Scotby.

At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Leeson, to Miss Mary Beattie.—Mr. Edmund Newall, to Mrs. Valentine, of Hensingham.—Mr. W. Orr, to Miss Mary Singleton, of Tangier-street.

At Workington, Mr. Fleming, to Miss Mary Curry, both of Liverpool.

Died.] At Kendal, aged 46, Miss Dickinson, sister to Mr. R. D.—Aged 25, Miss Jane Bateman, daughter of Mr. W. B. Kirkland.—In consequence of falling into the fire, Sarah Gregg, at the advanced age of 85.—Aged 80, William Woof, late of Stainton.

Mrs. Alice Haygarth, relict of Mr. R. H. of Badgerdub, in Garsdale, 62.

Sarah, wife of Mr. John Mann, of Sedbergh, grocer, one of the Society of Friends.

At Birks, Mr. John Holme, aged 90, one of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Matthew Harrison, of Bampton, near Appleby, aged 96.

Mr. John Hutchinson, of Wood-side, Brougham, 71.

At Alnham, Mr. John Marshal, formerly of Carlisle, 67.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Ann Nanson, of English-street, 72.

At Stanwix, Mr. Christopher Bell, 74.

Mr. John Pearson, of Brougham vicarage, aged 72.

At Brough, Mrs. Lamb, relict of — L. esq.

Aged 21, at Streford, Mr. J. Hulme, jun. member of the College of Surgeons.

At Woolocks-mill, Mr. John Scholick, aged 98.

Mrs. Susannah Haworth, relict of Mr. T. H. late of Revige-fold, near Blackburn, 78.

YORKSHIRE.

Major Cartwright, the veteran friend to parliamentary reform, was unpleasantly treated, some days ago, at Huddersfield, by the police officers, who conveyed him before a magistrate. His papers, on being examined, were found to contain the form of a petition to the House of Commons; but, which furnishing no ground for his detention, he was politely discharged by the magistrate.

The annual report of the Sheffield General Infirmary to Midsummer last, states, that the number of persons who have been inoculated for the cow pox under the auspices of that infirmary, since the establishment of the Jennerian Society in 1802, amounts to 9540, not one of whom had been ill under the disease.

The fourteen unfortunate men who were executed for the attack on Cartwright's mill, have left 12 wives and 57 children!

There was found lately, in a very ancient house in Bardsley, a pistol, loaded with ball, of a curious construction, and conjectured to be upwards of 300 years old. In the interior part of the lock is a rack-wheel, which, when the trigger is pulled, runs against the flint, and carries with it a stream (not a spark) of fire into the pan. This extraordinary piece of mechanism is now in the possession of a gentleman near Inkley.

The Regent's proclamation has caused many absent persons in this county to return to their families.

Notwithstanding the pretended unanimity of a late public meeting at Leeds, convened for the purpose of petitioning parliament against the Catholic claims, a counter-petition, of which notice was then given, has been prepared and signed there.

Married.] Mr. Richard Scott, to Miss Myers, both of Skipton.

At Kirkburton, Mr. Geo. Duckenfield, of Mytholm-Bridge, to Miss Sarah Roberts, of Wooldale.

At Barnsley, Mr. Faulds, of Worsbrough, to Miss Eliz. Jackson, second daughter of Mr. J. linen-merchant, at Kearsforth.

At Micklegate, Mr. D. Frazer, to Mrs. Steward, both of York.

At York, Mr. T. Johnston, to Miss Ann Weldon, both of York.

At Hull, J. Nicholson, schoolmaster, to Hannah Kendell, both of Hull.

At Beverley, Mr. George Sherwood, to Mrs. Markham, widow of Mr. W. M. of Hull.

At Walkington, Mr. Monkman, of Routh, to Miss Jane Jeherson, daughter of Mr. T. J. of the former place.

At Sculcoates, Mr. J. Ward, to Miss Ann Little, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. L. of Blyber.

At

At Hornsea, the Rev. Joseph Swain, B.D. minister of Beeston, to Miss Mary Bradley, of Crouch Hill, and late of Lincoln Priory.

At Otley, Mr. Wm. Wright, of Thormer, to Miss Mary Braim, of Scarcroft.

Joseph Bothomley, esq. of Royd-House, to Miss Perking, of Hagg, near Huddersfield.

At Wakefield, Mr. G. A. Lingham, wine-merchant, of London, to Miss Teale, daughter of Mr. T. of Wakefield.—George Gould, esq. of Lake Lodge, to Maria, youngest daughter of John Carr, esq. of Wakefield.—Mr. Ellis, to Miss Asha, daughter of Mr. A. of Wakefield.

Mr. John Stamp, superintendant of the Methodist Society in the Huddersfield circuit, to Mrs. Ward, of Newcastle.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Parker, of Rigton, to Miss Russel, of High Harrogate.

Mr. B. Shirley, grocer, of Sheffield, to Miss Broomhead, daughter of the late R. B. esq. of Revel Lodge.

At Leeds, Mr. John Hardwick, to Miss Mary Hinchcliff.—Mr. J. Wood, to Mrs. Eliz. Whitworth, both of Leeds.

Mr. Joseph Bradbury, of Moor Park, near Harrogate, to Miss Wriglesworth, of Wakefield, neice of the late R. Green, esq. of Leventhorp House.

At Clapham, in Craven, Mr. R. Holden, gentleman-grazier, of Gilderleets, near Settle, to Ann, the eldest daughter of George Clapham, esq. of Eldroth Hall.

At Hessle, Mr. Daniel Scholefield, of Hull, merchant, to Sarah, the youngest daughter of the late Robert Warrie, esq.

Died.] At Kirkella, aged 52, John Sykes, esq. highly respected by all who knew him.

At Hull, aged 72, John Harneis, esq. Father of the Corporation of the Trinity-house at this port. No man ever lived more respected, or died more regretted, than Mr. Harneis. He was a member of the Trinity-house 35 years, and the opinion entertained of him by his brother members may be gathered from the unusual circumstance of the whole body attending his funeral in their cloaks. He was an unceasing friend to the poor, especially in promoting the education of their children, great numbers of whom attended him to his grave. In 1789 he was sheriff of Hull, and, on turning over his office to his successor, he received a most grateful testimony of his humanity, in a letter signed by all the prisoners of the gaol.

Mrs. Anna Lowson, of Bridlington Quay, widow of Mr. M. L. late of Carnaby, 81.

Mrs. Uppleby, relict of John U. esq. of Wooton, 67.

Mr. Matthew Gedling, of Hull, 77.

At Kingthorp, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Bacon, of York, and wife of Lieut.-Colonel Fothergill.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Stroaker, mother of Mr. R. Thompson, 93.—Mrs. Torre, relict of N. T. esq. and mother of Dr. T. of that place, 84.

At Leeds, Mrs. Strother, a maiden lady, 81.—Mrs. Mood, the wife of Mr. T. M. merchant.—Mr. S. Deverell, 73.—Mr. J. Beverley, of Leeds, printer.—Mr. Broadbent, late of Sheffield, banker, brother of Mr. B. of Leeds.

Mrs. Allison, wife of J. A. esq. of Huddersfield.

Mrs. Campbell, the lady of Colonel C. commander of the Leeds District.

Mrs. Hoyle, relict of J. H. esq. of Royd, near Halifax.

Mr. Obadiah Lang, of Bradford, 70.

At York, Mrs. Sarah Rhodes, a lady of exemplary piety and benevolence, 86.

At the Green, Richmond, John Yorke, esq. aged 79, universally lamented. He served the office of high sheriff for Yorkshire in the year 1788.

At Knayton, near Thirsk, Mr. John Peacock, lately surveyor of the bridges in the North Riding.

At Oulton, Mrs. Haigh, 74.

William Downing, esq. of Studley; he was an alderman of the borough of Ripon.

At Levengrove, Mr. T. Noddin, yeoman, aged 92. He lived on one farm for more than half a century.

LANCASHIRE.

The pressure on the parish rates of Liverpool, is more severe at this time than on any former occasion. There are now upwards of 1,600 persons in the workhouse, and whatever exigencies may arise, not more than a very small additional number could be accommodated by any exertions. In addition to this great number, which are wholly maintained by the parish, more than eight thousand persons out of the house have been supplied with clothes and other necessaries, within the last few weeks. The parish committee have exerted, on this occasion, a most laudable and active humanity, as far as their power extends, so as to atone, in some degree, for the deficiency of private subscriptions.

The speedy prospect, (says a Manchester paper,) of an opening on the Continent, have been the means of causing an unprecedented demand for all kinds of manufactured goods, particularly calicoes; not less than from 3 to 400,000 pieces have been sold within the last week, at an advance of from 3s. to 6s. per piece. The wages of the industrious weaver will be improved by the rise.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. G. Howard, jun. to Miss Ann Pennington, daughter of Mrs. P.—Mr. J. Quirk, to Miss M. Halsall.—Mr. Wm. Brown, merchant, to Miss Mary Rigmaden, daughter of the late T. R. esq. both of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Meadowcroft, to Miss K. Brown.—Mr. John Plaistow, to Miss H. Hancock.—Mr. Howard, to Miss Ann Dougdall.—Mr. J. Peel, engraver, to Miss Ellen Garner.

At Manchester, Mr. Joseph Bellas, to Miss Ellen Barlow, both of Manchester.—Mr.

Mr. George Lowe, cotton-merchant, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. Higginson, of Manchester.

At Middleton, B. Gray, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Livsey, of Lever Hall.

Mr. Edmund Lewin, wine-merchant, to Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Fairhurst, of Liverpool.

At Whittenbury, Mr. Thomas Homersley, of Manchester, to Miss M. Clough, of Stapeley.

At Lancaster, —— Jackson, esq. (partner in the house of Horrocks and Jackson,) of Preston, to Miss Gibson, daughter of C. G. esq. of Quernmore Park, near Lancaster.

The Rev. John Widditt, vicar of Cockerham, to Miss Cragg, of the same place.

At Warrington, Mr. T. Yates, of Prescott, to Miss Potts, of Saukey Green.

At Winwick, J. Hilton, esq. to Miss Boardman, both of that place.

At Walton, Mr. Jeremiah Steele, of Liverpool, distiller, to Miss Anderson, of Kirkdale.

The Rev. T. M. Phillips, to Miss Hicks, both of Douglas, Isleman.

Died.] At Liverpool, Catherine, wife of Mr. Diggles, Bedford street, 59.—Mrs. Liversedge, Wavertree.—Mrs. Allen, Upper Pitt street, 75.—Mr. W. Brough, gent. of Ormskirk, father of Mr. J. B. merchant, 71.—Mr. Wm. Walsh.—Mr. John Ratcliffe, land-waiter, 51.—Mr. J. Wright, Brownlow-street, 77.—Mr. J. Swarbrick, soap-boiler.—Aged 73, T. Naylor, esq. Duke-street, one of the Aldermen of the Borough.—Aged 33, Mrs. Kennion, Colquitt-street, relict of J. K. esq. formerly collector of the customs at this port.—Mr. R. Rogers, merchant, 24.

Mrs. Hamer, relict of G. H. esq. of Rochdale, 59.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Barker, 25.—Mrs. Hibbert, wife of S. H. esq. Clarendon-street.

Mr. W. Jackson, of Heysham, near Lancaster, 98.

Of a fever, which he contracted while visiting the poor and necessitous sick, in the discharge of his pastoral duties, aged 33, the Rev. Philip Darell, one of the clergymen of the catholic chapel in Preston, son of H. Darell, esq. of Calehill, in Kent, and nephew to Mrs. Dalton, of Thurnham. He was for some time one of the professors in the college of Stonyhurst.

CHESHIRE.

On Saturday morning, the 6th, Edith Morrey, the person found guilty at the last Chester Assizes of aiding J. Lomas in the murder of her husband, was executed at Chester. About twelve o'clock she was brought up on the platform, dressed in deep mourning, and addressed the spectators in words to the following effect:—"My dear Christians, I hope you will take warning by my melancholy situation. My crime has been of a double nature; in the first place, I have broken one of God's commandments by committing adultery and defiling the marriage bed; and in the next, I have committed a most inhuman murder, by imbruing my hand in the blood of an affectionate and indulgent husband. I hope you will aid me in my prayers." Then, clasping her hands, she exclaimed, "Lord into thy hands I give my spirit." She was then launched into eternity, and her body given to the surgeons for dissection. She has left five children to deplore the cruel conduct which brought her to an untimely end, and deprived them of a tender father.

A magistrate of the county of Chester, having taken it into his head that all persons "*born at sea*" belonged to the parish of Stepney, sent a wanderer of that description from Chester to the last-mentioned parish for support. The parish lately moved the Court of King's Bench for a criminal information against him, for an ignorant abuse of power. Lord Ellenborough, however, refused the rule, but directed the overseers to prosecute by indictment.

Married.] At Knutsford, Mr. J. Burgess, jun. of Bexton Hall, to Miss Blease, of Ollerton.

At Sandbach, Mr. P. Cross, of Sandbach, to Miss Ford, daughter of Mr. S. F. of the End Heath, near Wheelock.

At Bowden, R. Marsh, esq. of Westham, to Mrs. Halsted, relict of the Rev. P. H. rector of Grappenhall.

At Chester, Mr. R. Thomas, attorney, to Miss Margaret Prytherch, daughter of the late Rev. S. P. vicar of Leighton.

Died.] Aged 27, Mr. R. Ashhurst, of Puddington, a young gentleman deservedly respected.

DERBYSHIRE.

There are now living under one roof, in Bridgegate, Derby, fourteen old people, whose united ages make 1012 years, and who are all in possession of their bodily faculties except one, who, from a fall which happened last winter, is unable to walk without help.

Married.] At Aston, J. Hallenden, esq. of Tenterden, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Walker, esq. of Eastwood.

At Chesterfield, S. F. L. Le Chevalier, a French prisoner of war on parole, to Keturah Mary, only daughter of Lieut. J. Huthwaite, late of the 45th foot.

At Chaddesden, near Derby, J. Martin, esq. of West Hallam, to Miss Goodwin, of the former place.

Mr. J. Froggatt, of Eyam, to Mrs. Jane Townsend, of Sheffield.

At Lockington, Mr. J. Briggs, jun. of King's Newton, to Miss Briggs, only daughter of Mr. J. B. of Hemington.

Died.] At Tapton, Mrs. E. Whitaker.

At

At Belper, Mrs. M. Lane, 65.—Mr. J. Hames, 94.—Mr. J. Blood, 88.—Mr. J. Simpson, 78.

Mr. W. Stenson, aged 70, of Hartshorn, (father of Mr. S. of Derby,) where he had been master of the Free School nearly 50 years.

Mr. J. Rice, jun. one of the Proprietors of the Coal Works at Hayday, near Chesterfield.

At West House, near Alfreton, Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Downing.

Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. L. of Chesterfield.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

In consequence of the present tranquillity of Nottingham, and its neighbourhood, several troops of horse-soldiers have been removed from that town.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Haywood, to Miss Crane, daughter of Mr. C. at the Exchange.—Mr. T. Scott, Pelham-street, to Miss Mary Grundy.

At Shelton, Mr. William Renshaw, of Thorpe, to Miss Bramley, of the former place.

At Mansfield, Mr. R. Broomhead, to Miss D. Woodcock, daughter of the late Mr. J. W.—Mr. E. Terry, of Dudley, to Miss Truelove, daughter of Mr. T. of Mansfield.

At Radcliffe, Mr. John Beeson, to Miss Scrimshaw.

At Lest Durham, John Marshall, esq. Stamford-Hills, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Dunn, niece to John Bishop, gent. Wimeswould.

At Ilkistone, Mr. Marshall, to Miss C. Jackson, both of that place.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 69, Elizabeth Holmes, of Carter-gate. She was the last surviving daughter of the late N. Fillingham, of Nottingham.—Mrs. Clarke, 79, relict of Mr. C. who died a few days before her.—Mrs. Hall, widow, and sister to Miss Pigott, Bridlesmith-Gate.

At Edingley, at the advanced age of 88, Mr. Cutts, father of the late Mr. Cutts, attorney, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Knight, father of Mr. K. auctioneer.

At Mansfield, in the prime of life, Mr. Samuel Oliver.—Mr. John Crawshaw, 66.

At Hill Cottage, Southwell, Mrs. Beecher.

At Shelford, Mr. Raven, an opulent farmer and grazier.

At Scarrington, aged 86, Mr. Watson.

Mr. George Hardstaff, of Hucknall Torkard.

At Carburton, a poor woman of the name of Elizabeth Wilcock, at the advanced age of 102. She retained the use of her eyesight, and her faculties in general, till her death.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Isaacs, of Boston, to Miss Friburgh, of London.

Mr. Wm. Reeler, of Boston, to Miss Mary Wright, daughter of the late Mrs. H. W. of Lynn.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, to Miss Mary Bell, both of Gainsbro'.

At Holbeach, Mr. H. Burgess, engineer, of Fleet, to Miss A. Wilkins, of Holbeach Hurn.

At Moulton, Mr. A. Hackenby, of Holbeach, to Miss Cumberworth, of Moulton Seas End.

Died.] At the rectory-house, Collyweston, near Stamford, aged 100 years and 14 days, Mrs. E. Colombine, aunt to the last incumbent to that living, the Rev. W. Shield. She was chearful to the day of her death; and stood godmother to an infant on the last anniversary of her birth.

At Stow, near Gainsbro', Mr. H. Skerrat, aged 71.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Auckland, 48.—Mrs. Hall, 44.

At Grentham, in Lincolnshire, the Rev. Robert Heron, having attained nearly the age of 90. He was the third son of Robert Heron, some time town clerk, and afterwards recorder of Newark, in Nottinghamshire. This last mentioned Robert had four sons and two daughters. Of the former, John, the eldest, was recorder of Newark, and died in early life. Thomas, the second son, was also recorder of the same place; and, having married to his first wife, the daughter of Sir Edward Wilmot, king's physician, continued to reside there till after her decease. He purchased the ancient castle of Chilham in Kent, whither he removed late in life, and married to his second wife, one of the Sawbridges of the last-mentioned county, who survives him. The only surviving son of Thomas Heron is the present Sir Robert Heron, of Stubton in Lincolnshire, who inherits the baronetcy from the late Sir Richard Heron of whom hereafter. The third son of Robert Heron, recorder of Newark, was the subject of this memoir. He married in early life a Miss Vachel, by whom he had no issue, and whom he survived many years. The fourth, and last, son of the aforesaid Robert, was Richard Heron, a solicitor of consideration, who went to Ireland with the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, in the capacity of Secretary, when his Lordship went as Lord Lieutenant. While he filled this office, the dignity of a Baronet was conferred upon him; in which, as has been before observed, he is succeeded by his nephew, the present Sir Robert, M.P. for the borough of Grimsby. The antiquity of this family may be traced to a very remote period, as lords of the manor of Chipchase, in the county of Northumberland; and in some of its branches it was more than once ennobled. They appear however to have fallen into a state of comparative obscurity for some reigns previous

to that of Charles I. when one of them who held a commission under that monarch, settled in Newark, where his descendants acquired considerable property. From a connection by marriage with a family of the name of Crayle, and under the will of a lady belonging to it, Thomas, the father of the present Sir Robert, and in succession Robert, the subject of this article, became possessed of a life-interest in 100,000*l.* in the three per cents. The old lady intended to have left it in perpetuity to the children of Thomas, by name; but, finding herself in extremes, before their baptismal appellations were transmitted to her, she bequeathed the remainder, after the decease of Thomas, Robert, and Richard, to Saint George's Hospital, in this metropolis. Richard did not live to enjoy it, but Thomas and Robert received the interest of it successively for a great number of years; and the latter (as he has lived in great privacy for some time, partly from his age, and some partial infirmities not admitting of much society, and partly from that inclination to accumulate, which great riches suddenly acquired has a general tendency to produce,) is supposed to have amassed great wealth, the principal part of which he has bequeathed to the present baronet. In the younger part of his life, he was a man of social habits, good temper, and easy manners; with a considerable fund of anecdote, a retentive memory, and a happy knack at pourtraying characters. He was not without singularities, which grew upon him in the latter part of his life; of which, not the least extraordinary was a whimsical mixture of liberality and economy. It is but fair, however, to say of him, that the latter was principally exercised on himself, while the former was experienced by some of those to whom it was extremely acceptable.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Messrs. Paget and Sons (says the *Leicester Chronicle*) have, within these few weeks, thought it expedient to abridge their extensive manufactory: nearly 300 of their men have been turned off for want of a market for their vast stock, which has much accumulated.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Marsh, silk-mercer, of Bath, to Miss Hood, daughter of the late Mr. W. Hood, of this place.—Mr. Lister, to Miss Smith, both of Leicester.—Mr. Thomas Thompson, printer and bookseller, of Leicester, to Miss Eliz. Garton, of Halstead.

At Uppingham, Mr. Sultzer, of Leicester, to Miss Healy, daughter of the late Mr. H. of Somerby.

At Rempstone, Mr. Stubbs, of Kegworth, to Miss Morris, of the former place.

Mr. Jonathan King, of Beeby, to Miss Potter.

At Loughborough, Mr. E. D. Flack, merchant, to Miss S. Buswell, of Clipstone, Northamptonshire.

At Gillmorton, Mr. George Thomson, of Leicester, to Susannah, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Willey, of Willoughby Waterless.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. W. Wright, of Sysonby, to Miss Hawley, of Guadaloupe, Leicestershire.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Winnington.—Mrs. Berrington, widow, 79.

At Hinckley, Thomas Baldwin, 73. He was well known by the appellation of the "Old Doctor," on account of his skill in that virulent pest of humanity, the small-pox; many thousands having been inoculated by him, in the course of the last thirty years, with unexampled success, till, on the introduction of the Jennerian system, (which, in a great measure, superseding his former practice) his intelligent mind, after duly investigating the subject, led him to adopt the vaccine mode, in which he shone equally conspicuous.

At Great Stretton, Mrs. Hobson.

At Thornton, in her 87th year, Mrs. Dorothy Buckley, relict of Mr. G. B.

At Wanlip, 59, the Rev. J. Anderson, rector of that parish, vicar of St. Nicholas's, Leicester, and chaplain to the county gaol.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

By a decree of the Lord Chancellor, the real estates of the late Mr. Wilkinson, ironmaster, amounting to nearly a million sterling, have been awarded to his three illegitimate children, born of his servant girl, after he was seventy-two years old!

A fellow, named Howe, has been traced to London, and fully committed as the murderer of Mr. Robins, who was lately shot at his own door, near Stafford.

If proof were wanting to show how parishes are burdened in many of our manufacturing towns, we instance Burslem, in the Potteries. The population is estimated at 8625; on Saturday the 16th, 1216 persons received relief—nearly one seventh of the whole population.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the Staffordshire Potteries, Josiah Wedgwood, esq. in the chair, it was resolved to present the following Petition to the House of Commons:—

"That your Petitioners are perfectly sensible of the dependence of their personal and local interests on the general well-being of their country, and of the inseparable connexion of national safety and prosperity with national honour. Deeply impressed with that conviction, and warmly devoted to the public welfare, for which they are ready to make every sacrifice, and endure every privation, your Petitioners

ers humbly conceive that they owe it to Parliament and their country, as well as to themselves, to lay before this House a short and plain statement of their present unfortunate condition, and to pray for such relief as to your wisdom shall seem effectual.

"The exclusion of your Petitioners' produce from their accustomed markets for nearly five years, by the tyrannical edicts of the enemy, aided, as your Petitioners presume to think, by those mistaken measures which were intended to counteract them, produced those scenes of misery in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, which were laid before the last Parliament, in the course of their inquiry into the effects of his Majesty's Orders in Council.

"These sufferings have been aggravated by the entire shutting up of the market of the United States of America, being by far the most considerable market that your Petitioners enjoyed.

"A large body of our labourers now derive a subsistence, necessarily scanty, either from parish relief, or from the bounty of their employers. The demands on both these funds are daily increasing, and their supply diminishing. Contributors to the poor-rates are becoming paupers. Master manufacturers are expending their own means of security against ruin; and the workmen, under the pressure of hopeless poverty, are rapidly losing the spirit of independence which formerly distinguished them.

"The prospect of opening the ports of the North of Europe, in consequence of the defeat of the French armies in Russia, partial as it is, and dependant as it must be, upon the uncertain events of war, has already diffused a hope and spirit among the manufacturers, sufficient to show your Honourable House, the general conviction of that great and certain relief which would arise from the restoration of our ancient commercial intercourse, by the establishment of a general peace.

"Your Petitioners do, therefore, most earnestly implore your Honourable House to consider whether it be not possible to make the offer of such reasonable conditions of peace, as the present happy turn of affairs might enable Great Britain, and the powers connected with her in alliance, or friendship, to propose, with perfect safety to their honour, with some hope that they might be accepted by a weakened and humbled enemy, and with an absolute certainty, that his rejection of them would give new vigour to the general effort of Europe to throw off his yoke."

Married.] At Brewood, Mr. James Simpson, of that place, to Miss Shenstone, of Standeford.

The Rev. John Jackson, A.M. rector of Cheadle, Staffordshire, and curate of the Minster, Beverley, to Mrs. Clark, relict of John C. esq. late of Tobago.

Job Ridgway, esq. of Caldon Place, Stafford, to Miss Cadman, of Westbourne House, near Sheffield.

At Cheadle, Mr. Joseph Croxton, of Brewood, near Stafford, to Miss Mary Rogers, of the same place.

At Oldswinford, Mr. Rowton, of Hollyhall Glass Works, near Dudley, to Miss Amos, daughter of Thomas A. esq. of Stourbridge.

At Pedmore, William Prichard, esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment, to Lucy, fifth daughter of Mr. Thomas Biggs, banker, of Stourbridge.

At Little Paxton, Mr. John Haywood Altop, of Leek, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Matthew Towgood.

Died.] Mr. Dean, of Gnosall, late of Eccleshall, surgeon.

Mr. Wilders, of Burton-upon-Trent.

Emma Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Grove, rector of Mavesyn Ridware.

In the 80th year of his age, Mr. Solomon Grosvenor, of Wolverhampton.

Mr. Peter Warburton, of Bleak Hill, in the Potteries.

Aged 66, Mrs. Corne, wife of the Rev. William C. rector of Tixall and Swinnerton.

Mr. Mountford, of Balterley Hall, near Betley.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Whittle, of Digbeth, to Miss Bloomer, of Holly Hall, near Dudley.—Mr. T. Hartle, malster, to Miss Ann Evans, of Pepperhill.—Mr. John Hollyman, to Miss Sarah Hall, both of Birmingham.—Mr. William Shaw, to Mrs. Chapman.—Mr. John Newbold, of New-street, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. James Pallett, of Moor-street.

At Radford, Mr. James Cherry, of Coventry, to Miss Ann Dodd, of the former place.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Joseph Harbidge, to Miss Sarah Elliott, both of Birmingham.

Died.] In her 77th year, Mrs. Frost, wife of Mr. D. F. of Warwick.

At Ward End, Mr. W. Astbury, merchant, second son of the late William A. esq. of Ward End.

Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. T. P. late of Islington, Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. W. Eyre, of Priory-row.—Aged 93 years, Mrs. Sherwood, relict of Henry S. esq.—Aged 86, Mr. John Sturdy, of Much Park-street.—Mrs. Miles, wife of Mr. J. M.—In his 64th year, Mr. Bury, stuff merchant.—Mr. John Marriot, son of Mr. A. M. late of Spon-street.

At Birmingham, Mr. Alldritt, of Cross-street.

street.—Mr. Arnold, father of Mr. John A. attorney at law, of Birmingham.—Mr. John Jennings, of Saint Paul's-square.

At Levant Lodge, Earl's Coombe, Mrs. Foley, relict of T. T. F. esq.

At Oldbury, in his 96th year, Mr. John Sedgley.

Mrs. Proctor, wife of Mr. W. P. of Berkeswell, formerly of Coleshill.

At her house in Birmingham, Ann, relict William Scott, esq. Her memory cannot be so much honoured by a delineation of her character as by the grief which is felt, through a large town and neighbourhood, on her decease, and by the esteem with which she will ever be spoken of among those who had the happiness of intimately knowing her. It is fit, however, for the admonition and instruction of the living, that her virtues be not unrecorded. She was the daughter of the Rev. John Toncks, of Harborne: and the precepts which she received, and the events which she experienced in early life, formed her to a temper remarkably meek, affectionate, beneficent, and pious. Uniformly kind and generous, her disposition to do good increased with her means of gratifying this darling inclination. Here her memory shines in the fairest light. We too often observe that the heart contracts with age, and that the love of wealth is proportioned to a man's added stores: but the case of the subject of this memoir was directly the reverse. The greater the abundance bestowed on her by a liberal Providence, the more freely did she give to others. Every augmentation of her paternal property she employed as an instrument of advancing the happiness of mankind. Her language was, "I am a steward for my heavenly master;" and, as she approached the close of a life extended to nearly 83 years, she repeatedly said, "Let it be my care, while I continue here, to do all the service in my power to my fellow-creatures." Her bounty flowed perpetually in almost every conceivable channel. Pure and refreshing, it gladdened the eyes of beholders, as well as the feelings of the subjects of it: more frequently, unseen by men, it visited the dry and thirsty land, where before there was no water, cheered the humble cottage, and, by its influence, caused the orphan's and the widow's heart to sing for joy. Whenever religion, humanity, friendship, solicited her aid, whenever youth needed instruction, or age repose, her assistance was readily imparted. In very many instances indeed, and as often as was practicable, the solicitation was delicately anticipated; and her public donations, though numerous and large, were fewer and less considerable than her private charities. Many young and deserving persons were supplied by her, on their entrance into trade, with loans of money, at a moderate interest; and she was accustomed to speak with particular gratitude and pleasure of the success which commonly followed this application of her wealth. Far from being confined to these acts, her benevolence was the habit of Christian love: it eminently answered to the fine picture of charity drawn by an apostle's pen. Although it may be declared of her, "She was full of good works and alms-deeds which she did," her *temper* must not be forgotten. Many weep over her grave besides those who, with sighs and tears, there shew the garments which she made while she was with them; there are many who can attest the engaging affection of her disposition, her courtesy and hospitality, and the humility and blamelessness of her deportment in all the intercourses of society. Wealth and station could not corrupt her heart: for *her* "the desire of the eyes, and the pride of life" had no attractions. That she might more effectually supply the necessities and promote the comfort of her brethren, she was contented to forego what are the usual appendages of opulence and elevated circumstances: to do good was her daily business, her meat and drink. Nor were her bounties limited by considerations of sect and party: firm to her own principles, she knew how to respect others in the conscientious exercise of their's. She was regular and faithful in the performance of every religious and social duty, and, with as few shades as the weakness of human nature might be supposed to admit, illustrated the excellence of the christian character. Arrived at "a period which renders every life venerable," she was still calm and placid amidst the infirmities of age, still desirous of saving trouble to those around her. A course of more than common usefulness and honour was finished in peace, and without any pain. She died ripe for a state where piety and benevolence shall find their amplest and an everlasting gratification: and, to persons who are blessed with those opportunities of doing good which superior wealth bestows, she has left a pattern, by which it is their duty, and will be their true wisdom, interest, and praise, to frame their views and conduct. Her remains were interred, Jan. 18, with deserved honours and real grief, at Great Barr, in Staffordshire; the *Red House* in which village had long been her country residence, and that of the family of *Addis*, from whom, on her mother's side, she was lineally descended.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport, Mr. R. Johnson, druggist, to Miss Harriet Raithbone.

At Oswestry, the Rev. T. Ward, son of the Rev. T. W. prebendary of Chester, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late L. Jones, esq. of Ownmwr.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Hiles, of Ludlow, to

to Miss Mary Tipton, daughter of Mr. J. T., of Abbey Foregate.

At Buildwas, Mr. T. Powis, to Miss Ferriday, both of Lawley Bank.

At Montford, Mr. Cartwright, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Lee, of Forton.

At Alberbury, T. Capt. T. A. Jones, of the 19th Infantry, to Susan, second daughter of the Rev. W. Thornes.

Died.] Mrs. Keay, wife of Mr. J. K. of Wem.

Mr. Bullock, of Field Aston, near Newport.

Edward Charles Windsor, esq. of Shrewsbury, 65.

At Eardiston, near Ruyton, Mr. M. Jones.

Mr. W. Davies, of Frankwell, 28.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The following anecdote of Lucien Bonaparte, now residing near Worcester, deserves to be generally known. When the Duc D'Enghien was seized, Lucien, who knew Napoleon's intention, felt desirous to prevent it, and repaired to the Thuilleries. He remonstrated against a deed which would shock the moral feeling of mankind, and stamp eternal disgrace on the name of Bonaparte. He used every argument which his ingenuity could devise; but Napoleon remained inflexible, and he was obliged to retire without effecting his purpose. As a last resource, Lucien went to his mother, roused her feelings against the atrocious deed, and urged her to employ her whole art of persuasion to avert it. The lady without delay hastened to the palace, and, presenting herself before her son, fell down on one knee. She conjured him, by his regard for his family, to save the life of the Duke: she also conjured him by the honour of the French nation, and by his own glory, to grant her request; but he respectfully raised her up, and told her that he could not grant her request, because reasons of state, which she could not comprehend, prescribed his conduct. Lucien, when he learned the unfavourable issue of his mother's application, flew again to the Thuilleries, rushed into the presence of his brother, and, upbraiding him in severe language, Napoleon became equally incensed —Lucien seized him by the collar; but, a general in waiting separating them, Lucien gave up the contest. "I quit France," said he, as he was about to retire; "for I will not live under a man who disgraces himself at once as a son by his want of affection, and as a man by his cruelty. You will render every man," continued he, addressing his brother, "your enemy; and the day may approach, when, like a second Nero, you will be dragged through the streets of Paris:" and, taking a valuable repeating watch from his pocket, to give emphasis to his argument, he laid it on the floor, and, stamping on it, exclaimed, "*Like that, you will be dashed in pieces—like that—like that*," as he repeatedly stamped on the watch. He then left Paris, and settled at Rome.

The novel system of assessing places of worship to the poor-rates has extended to the country. In the city of Worcester, the trustees of a chapel, having lately failed to pay the allotted sum, had their Bibles, Psalm-books, candlesticks, and other portable articles seized.

The inhabitants of Stourbridge have subscribed between 3000 and 4000*l.* to be expended in the detection of public depredators.

Married.] At Tipton, Mr. W. Wilkes, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Cartwright, eldest daughter of Mrs. Ladbury, of Dudley.

At Handsworth, Mr. Francis Tomes, of Birmingham, to Miss Maria Roberts, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. of Dolgelley.

At Dudley, Mr. T. Davies, of Tipton, to Miss Mary Simmons, late of Broseley.

Died.] Mr. R. K. Thomas, of Evesham.

Mr. William Sanders, of Hednesford.

Mr. John Roe, of Frankley.

At Levant Lodge, Earl's Coome, Mrs. Foley, relict of T. T. F. esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, Joseph Collis, esq. of Ludlow, to Miss Prosser, of the former place.

Mr. W. B. Watkins, of Windsor-Terrace, to Caroline, eldest daughter of W. Beavan, esq. of Kington.

Mr. John Farmer, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss E. Bennett, of Pembridge.

Died.] Mrs. Ann Pitt, of Hereford, 76.

At Ross, Mr. Hybert.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Sir S. R. Glynne, of Farmcott, and of Hawarden, has commenced a plan of offering prizes to his numerous tenantry for the most extensive improvements upon their respective farms, to be distributed at the commencement of every year. Prizes of considerable value were distributed on the first Monday in the last month.

The preparatory work of pile-driving, &c. towards the building of a new bridge over the Severn, precisely on the site of the old one, at Gloucester, has been carried on for some months; and lately the foundation-stone of the first pier was laid. The structure, which is to consist of only one arch, is to be built of the celebrated Cornish granite; Mr. Smirke is the architect.

The rain in the midland counties was a third more than usual last year; and in last month was six inches.

Married.] At Prestbury, by the Rev. Dr. Welles, John Ashborne, esq. of Broom, to Miss Smith, of the former place.

Mr. Andrew Hanser, of London, to Hester, second daughter of Mr. N. Hale, late of Stonehouse.

Mr.

Mr. James Greening, to Ann, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Garrison, of Winchcomb.

Mr. James Bird, of Greenwich, to Miss E. Gyde, sister to Mr. Gyde, banker, of Cheltenham.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Miss Baker, daughter of the late W. B. esq. of Kempsey, Worcestershire.

At the Mythe, Tewkesbury, aged 71, Martin Lucas, esq. He served the office of High Sheriff for Northampton in 1799, and was many years an acting magistrate for the counties of Northampton, Gloucester, and Worcester.

At Dodington, the youngest daughter of C. Codrington, esq.

The Rev. William Scott, A.M. rector of Willersey, and of Broughton, Oxon.

Mr. John Clark, one of the vergers of our cathedral.

Mr. W. C. Morgan, eldest son of the Rev. W. M. rector of Fretherne.

At Rock House, Old Sodbury, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. H. W.

At Rodborough, Mrs. Griffith, wife of Captain G. of the 23d Royal Fusileers.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ewelme, Mr. Elisha, of Reading, to Miss Heath, of Ewelme.

Died.] John Billingsley, esq. of Ensham.

Mr. J. Harris, son of Mr. J. H. apothecary, &c. of Hook-Norton.

Mr. Dury, sen. an eminent solicitor of Banbury.

Aged 55, Mr. Gabriel Davis, many years of the Oxford Canal Office.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Stacy, of Shippon.

At Islip, aged 58, Mr. John Bridgwater.

At Garsington, Mr. Clinkard.

Mr. Reading, solicitor, Bicester.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Westwood, to Mrs. Bell, both of High Wycombe.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Earl of Bridgewater's estates in Hertfordshire, and other counties, which he derived under the will of the late Duke, are so considerably improved under new leases, as to amount nearly to 80,000l. per annum.

Died.] At Berkhampstead, after a lingering illness, aged 81, the lady of the Rev. John Drake.

At Grove-place, Miss Kingham, only daughter and child of T. K. gent. of Tringtown.

At Stevenage, Catharine Amelia, wife of R. Willington, and daughter of the late R. Hinde, esq. of Preston, in this county.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Rev. H. W. Beauford, of Eaton Socon, to Mary, youngest daughter of John Williams, esq. of Scorrier-house, Cornwall.

At Potton, Mr. W. Hanscomb, to Miss F. Dix, both of the same place.

Died.] At Potton, in his 74th year, Mr. James Gifford, the only surviving son of Mr. Alderman G. formerly of Cambridge.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Roe, to Miss Bosworth, both of Northampton.

At Burton, near Kettering, Mr. William Legge, of Ely, to Miss Garratt, daughter of the late Mr. G. of Barton Mills.

Died.] Mrs. Sward, wife of Mr. S. an eminent surgeon, of Rothwell.

Mr. John Marshall, second son of the late Alderman William M. of Northampton.

At Courteenhall, the Rev. Edward Bayley, D. D. rector of that place and Quinton, both in Northampton, and for many years a most respectable and active magistrate.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

Sidney College, Cambridge, was lately discovered to be on fire. It broke out in one of the upper rooms. This is the third time, within a short period, in which, it is supposed, this College has been set on fire wilfully. Upon the present occasion it was got under before it had done much mischief. A gentleman has been apprehended as the incendiary: he is the son of an officer on the superannuated list, (who sailed round the world with Captain Cook,) residing in Yorkshire, and possessed of property to the amount of 500l. per annum.

Married.] At Walsoken, Isaac Walker, esq. Captain in the 88th regiment, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the John Kelk, esq. formerly of Postland, Lincoln.

At Haddenham, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Peterborough, attorney-at-law, to Maria, youngest daughter of John Glenton, of the former place.

Mr. W. Harlock, brewer and merchant, of Ely, to Miss Royle, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. of Crimplesham, Norfolk.

Died.] At Willingham, Mr. T. Pyke.

At Barnwell, Mrs. Palmby, at the advanced age of 88.

NORFOLK.

The following curious circumstance is related in the *Bury and Norwich Post.* "A small farmer, who, a few years since, resided in the neighbourhood of Norwich, has lately written from Botany Bay to his former landlord, that, on his arrival at Sydney Cove, it was a great consolation to him to be met by his four sons; and that Cabel, who, about twenty-five years since, was sent from Norwich Castle, is now a very great merchant, and the owner of twenty-five ships. It may be recollected that Cabel and his wife, being both in Norwich Castle, she was delivered of a child shortly before their conviction; that on

on their being put on board the transport ship, the master refused to receive the child, alledging that he had no orders: the grief of the mother on this occasion, wrought so powerfully on the feelings of J. Simpson (afterwards called the Humane Turnkey), that he brought the child to the Secretary of State, and obtained his order for its being received on board, and afterwards returned with the child to the vessel, a journey of several hundred miles; this conduct obtained him the above appellation.

A philanthropist, a gentleman of the name of Webb, has appeared in Norwich, and distributed a considerable sum of money to the lower classes, almost indiscriminately. On one day, the yard of the Angel Inn was so thronged by the poor, that it became necessary to place two peace officers at the entrances. During the principal part of the day, Mr. W. gave to all applicants, donations of 5s. and 7s. 6d. He then committed various sums to individuals for private distribution, and, on one evening, his charities divided in 10l. 5l. and 1l. notes, exceeded 100l. He left that city for Yarmouth, first placing a considerable sum in a banking house. Many rumours are afloat respecting the motives of this singular course of charity, and it is current that 12,000l. is thus annually distributed, solely from motives of benevolence. He gave 12l. for bread to the poor of the parish of St. Helen.

An elegant and commodious chapel, in the Wesleyan Methodist connection, has just been opened for public worship in Tower-street, Lynn.

Married.] Mr. Isaac Ayres, to Miss Elizabeth Rayner, both of Beetly.

Mr. Carter, jeweller, of London, to Miss Saul, daughter of Mr. S. of Norwich.

John Cross, gent. of Tid St. Giles, to Harriet, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Newton, Isle of Ely.

Mr. Jonathan Hase, to Miss Elizabeth Stimpson, both of Westfield.

Died.] The Rev. R. Homfrey, A.M. rector of Thorpe, near Norwich, and of Smallburgh; to the former of which livings he was instituted in 1753, on the presentation of T. Vere, esq., and to the latter in 1762, on that of Archbishop Secker, in right of option.

At Hadiscoe, at the advanced age of 92, Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. W. L.

At Norwich, Miss Purland.—Aged 64, Mrs. Martha Hook, sister of the late Counsellor Hook, of Mulbarton.—Aged 69, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Everett, of St. George's, Colgate.—Mr. Peter Barker, of Rodney-street.—Aged 77, Major John Bland, many years in the 46th regiment, who, in the course of his long and meritorious services, in all parts of the world, had been in forty-two engagements, among which was the memorable battle of Quebec.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Berry, 77, mother of R. Berry, esq. merchant.—Mrs. Mary Ingram.

Miss Lucy Moses, 18, daughter of Mr. E. M. of Diss.

In his 46th year, William Money Hill, esq. of Waterden, an eminent agriculturist of this county.

In St. Stephen's Road, William Bailey, esq.

Matthew Nelson, esq. of Holme.

The Rev. J. S. Watts, F.L.S. forty years rector of Ashill, 64.

SUFFOLK.

The Editor of that respectable paper, the *Bury Post*, says, "A great Court was lately held at Ipswich, at which a Petition to Parliament against the Catholic Claims, was agreed to; but it is proper to be known that the persons who signed the requisition for calling the Court, as well as those who attended it, are the ministerial party at Ipswich. The portmen, who are an essential part of the corporation in the opposite interest, and their friends, were decidedly adverse to the petition; and these have since held a meeting at the Moot-hall, to petition Parliament in favour of the Roman Catholics; the Petition was unanimously agreed to; and it was resolved that Lords Grey and Grenville should be requested to present the same to the House of Lords, and Sir William Rowley, Bart. and Mr. Whitbread, to the House of Commons."

At the yearly general meeting, on the 8th of February, of the Subscribers to the Royal Lancastrian School, established in Ipswich, the chairman stated that the boys admitted in 1811, were 239, and in 1812, 105—total 344. And of the boys now in the school, 150 can read the Holy Scriptures; 74 of that number were taught in the school; all can write; and 93 have been taught to write a tolerably good hand; 141 boys can cypher, several of whom understand the higher rules.

Married.] L. G. Newman, esq. B.A. of Ipswich, to Miss C. Toosey, eldest daughter of William T. esq. Euston square, London.

William Barker, one of the printers of the Bury and Norwich Post, to Miss Searle, of Bury.

Thomas Morse, jun. esq. of Blundeston, to Elizabeth, daughter of John S. Morse, esq. of Bracondale.

The Rev. W. Elston, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. John Enefer, of Nacton.

Mr. James Cuddon, to Miss Doughton, both of Bungay.

Mr. Samuel Baker, of Knapton, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Boulter, of Ditchingham.

Mr. Haylocke, of Ellingham, to Miss Woolner, of St. Lawrence, near Bungay.

Died.] In his 91st year, Mr. John Turner, of Stowmarket.

Mrs. Wynne, 70, relict of the Rev. W. W. of Demington.

At Bury, Mr. Abraham Tozer.

At Ofton, Sarah, widow of the late Rev. Luke Leake, 87.

Felicia, the amiable and much lamented daughter of the late Rev. Edward Barker, of Becton, and one of the principals in the female academy at Grove-house, Diss.

At the extraordinary age of 104, John Stiff, labourer, of Norton.

In his 72d year, most deservedly lamented, the Rev. William Wyatt, A.M. F.R.S. rector of Framlingham cum Saxted, and of Theberton.

Mrs. Mary Louisa Fonnereau, sister to the Rev. W. F. of Christ Church, Ipswich.

Robert Trotman, esq. 70, many years an eminent brewer at Ipswich. He had repeatedly served the office of bailiff for that borough, and was high sheriff for the county in 1786.

Mr. M. Wheeler, 82, of Sudbury.

At Mellis, Mrs. Thrip, relict of D. T. gent. late of Yaxley.

At Withersfield, aged 42, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. R. C. Barnard, rector of that place, and only sister of R. C. Elwes, esq. of Great Billing.

ESSEX.

Two collectors of the property and assessed taxes, in Essex, were lately prosecuted for several penalties of 100l. incurred by their having collected small sums of different inhabitants, beyond the amount of their taxes. The jury found a verdict for 500l. besides the amount of the sums fraudulently collected. A verdict of 50l. was likewise obtained against a Mrs. Mordaunt, for refusing to allow her tenant the landlord's property-tax out of his rent. —These verdicts are of public interest.

Married.] Mr. Richard Searle, to Miss Baron, both of Saffron Walden.

Died.] At Epping, Thomas Wardon, aged 111 years.

At Halstead, at the advanced age of 95, A. Harrison, widow, one of the society of friends.

At Southminster, 75, W. Finch, esq. an opulent grazier, of Billericay.

Mr. R. Marriage, of Chelmsford, one of the society of friends.

Amelia, wife of James Halls, esq. of Colchester.

Ann, the wife of J. G. Sparrow, esq. of Gosfield-place, Essex, and youngest daughter of the late James Crowe, esq. of Lakenham.

Aged 13, Matilda, fifth daughter of William Honeywood, esq. of Marks-hall.

Mrs. Ruffell, late of Henny Ryes.

Aged 19, Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. T. R. Sproule, of Great Bardfield.

KENT.

A meeting having been advertised for the purpose of petitioning against the Catholic claims, the editors of the *Kentish Chronicle* have made some liberal observations on that subject, in which they expose the partiality and artifices of the party, and contend that they are afraid of taking the real sense of the county, by convening the meeting through the *old constitutional mode of the high sheriff.*

The same editors give the following picture of local distress:—"Mrs. Lovejoy's annual gift of ten shillings, to poor women of this city and its suburbs, was distributed by the trustees of the charity, at the Guildhall, to *five hundred and forty* applicants."

A Bible society has been established at Canterbury.

The petition against the Catholic claims, at a county meeting at Maidstone, was not carried without a very considerable opposition, at the head of which were Lords Darnley and Thanet.

Married.] At Charlton, near Dover, Capt. Pritchard, of Hythe, to Miss C. Hambrook.

G. Fitzgerald, esq. surgeon of Deal, to Miss Shove, daughter of the late E. S. esq. of Queenborough.

At Margate, Mr. John Swinford, to Miss Sacket, eldest daughter of J. S. esq. banker, of Canterbury.

At Horsemonden, Mr. Thomas Hostin, 78, to Mrs. Marr Jurr, 56.

William Hawker, esq. surgeon of the West Kent Militia, to Miss Atkinson, of Guildford-street.

At Buckland, Captain J. M. F. Smith, of the Engineers, to Harriet, youngest daughter of T. Horn, esq. of Buckland House, near Dover.

At Hastings, Mr. Wm. P. Dowthwaite, surgeon, of Tonbridge, to Miss C. W. Hammond, of Hastings.

Died.] At Dover, Mr. J. Richards.—Mr. E. Chidwick.—Mr. David Coully.—The widow Dimpley, 74.—The widow Collins, 80.

In her 94th year, Mrs. Richardson, of Heath.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Brown, 84.

At Sevenoaks, Mr. James Clout, many years a respectable bookseller at that place.

At Gillingham, Mr. Dobson, surgeon. He very lately married the daughter of Mr. Alston, of Rochester.

SUSSEX.

The curiosity of several persons in the neighbourhood of Hainaker was lately excited by the figure of a man, apparently in a round frock, on the ice of a pond in the park; but, no individual being missed

in the parish, it was conceived to be an accidental impression on the ice, and was by many treated as a fancy. It being, however, ascertained that a man named Richards, of the neighbouring parish of Charlton, was missing, the pond was searched, and he was found lying at its bottom, in 10 feet water, exactly under the figure. This appearance was probably caused by the vapour of his body, which had begun to putrify previously to the freezing of the pond. The ice was uniformly seven inches thick; but that which composed the figure was darker and more transparent.

Died.] At Lewes, in his 88th year, the Rev. John Delap, D.D. vicar of Kingston and Highford.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] In the Island of Jersey, by the Rev. the Dean of this Island, Robert Pool, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Le Geyt, only daughter of Charles William Le Geyt, esq. descended from an ancient and distinguished family in this country, and first cousin to his Serene Highness the Duke d'Bouillion.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hanney, Mr. T. Godfrey, to Mrs. Sarah Bishopp.

At Iffley, Mr. W. Weller, to Sophia, daughter of Mr. Edwards, of Longworth.

Died.] At Lyford, Mr. William Belcher, aged 83.

Ann, wife of Mr. John Lord, of Faringdon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Israel Gundry, esq. of Bristol, to Miss B. Dilling.—Mr. John Davey, to the youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Mullings, of Stoford.—Mr. Quartley, printer, Shepton-Mallet, to Miss Jones, of Bath.—Mr. George Stallard, solicitor, of New King-street, to Miss Ann Reynolds.

At Bishop's Hull, Henry Lack, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, London, to Mary, only daughter of St. Albyn Gravenor, esq. of Taunton Castle, and sister to Langley St. Albyn, esq. of Alfoxton.

At Clifton, the Rev. Samuel Blackall, rector of North Cadbury, to Susannah, eldest daughter of James Lewis, esq. of Clifton.

Died.] At Bath, Francis Barroneau, esq.—J. Beezeley, esq.—Mrs. Carr, relict of the Rev. Ralph C.—Colonel Hodges.

Mrs. Webster, relict of James W. LL. B. archdeacon of Glocester, and niece to the late Dr. Warburton, formerly bishop of that diocese.—Major-General Agnew.

The Rev. John Blake, A.M. nephew of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, rector of Yeovilton, and vicar of Pilton.

Mr. Matthew Concanen, sen. late attorney-at-law, of Bristol.

DORSETSHIRE.

A most extraordinary case of undue influence and practices in the late election for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, has been brought before a committee of the House of Commons, by SERJEANT BELL. He states, that the Royal Duke of C., Lord Rivers, and Mr. Charles Long, of the ministry, took active parts in influencing the returns, and that numerous votes were admitted which had but the 1490th part of the 68th part of the 5th part of a six-penny freehold! We trust it will appear that our constitution has elasticity enough to pursue and punish the real offenders in these abominable transactions.

Married.] At Fontmill Magna, Mr. R. Bishop, son of Mr. S. B. late of Fontmill, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bennet, esq. and sister to William Bennet, esq. of Hazgrove.

At Yetminster, Mr. John Melmoth, of Sherborne, to Miss B. Andrews, of Chetnole.

Died.] At Ensham-house, Jane, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Bower, esq.

At Dorchester, aged 33, Mrs. Old, relict of the late Mr. W. O.—Mrs. Jane Scott.

Mrs. Toogood, wife of W. T. esq. of Sherborne.

At Rushton, Mr. Luke Waterman, 64.

Mr. Wm. Bishop, of Cann, near Shaston.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Matilda H. Woolmer, third daughter of Mr. J. W. to Mr. Peter Nettleton, jun. editor of the Cornwall Gazette.

At Broadclyst, Thomas Gunning, esq. of Suffolk, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-general Fuller.

Died.] Aged 77, Edward Chave, esq. formerly captain in the East Devon Militia, and Deputy Lieutenant.

At Heavitree, the Rev. John Blake, M.A. rector of Yeovilton and vicar of Pilton.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Launceston, Mr. I. A. Lethbridge, to Miss S. Lethbridge, second daughter of Christopher L. esq. of Madford.

Died.] At Launceston, aged 76, Mr. William Martin, and Mrs. Sturbridge, 85.

At Bodmin, of the small-pox in the natural way, Mr. Charles Snowden, aged 47, clerk of the parish of Symondward.

WALES.

A Bible Society has been established at Haverfordwest.

Married.] At Talley, the Rev. T. Jones, of Narberth, to Sarah, only daughter of Daniel Price, esq. of the former place.

Died.] The Rev. T. Rathbone, vicar of Llanbedrog, Anglesea.

Peter Du Buisson, esq. many years receiver-general for the counties of Carmarthan, Pembroke, and Cardigan.

REPORT OF DISEASES.

Rheumatismus Acutus	3	Icterus	1
——— Chronicus	5	Hydrothorax	2
Catarrhus	8	Ascites	2
Bronchitis Chronica	20	Anasarca	1
——— Asthenica	2	Gastrodynia	3
Pleuritis	1	Enterodynia	4
Peripneumonia	2	Dyspepsia	5
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	Diarrhœa	3
Asthenia	7	Vomitus Biliosus	1
Paralysis	2	Leucorrhœa	2
Cephalalgia	2	Amenorrhœa	1
Neuralgia	1	Morbi Infantiles	8

The termination of the last Report left my diabetic patient apparently better; and an inference might probably be drawn that she would ultimately recover after repeated venesections. The amendment, however, was by no means progressive; after the fourth bleeding I saw no improvement, in fact she appeared more emaciated, and I did not feel myself justified in pushing the plan any further. I have since met with a case published by Dr. Henry, of Manchester, in which the result was very similar. He remarks, "An opportunity has lately occurred to me of trying the plan of treatment in diabetes, which has been recommended, with so strong a body of evidence in its favour, by Dr. Watt, of Glasgow. The patient (a female, aged 34) had laboured under the disease more than twelve months, and was then voiding from twelve to eighteen pints of urine daily, which had the specific gravity 1037, and gave no traces of urea, except by distillation. Though she was much emaciated, yet her muscular strength did not appear to me to be so far diminished as to forbid the practice of blood-letting. Between the 28th of December and the 14th of January, she was bled four times, to the extent of twelve or fourteen ounces each time. She was put also on a gentle course of mercury, which after some time slightly affected the mouth; and she was laid under no particular restriction as to diet. I did not find, however, that the smallest impression was made either upon the state of the symptoms, the quantity of urine, or its chemical composition, and I therefore discontinued the practice."

In my patient, the medicine which agrees best, and produces the most benefit, is the myrrh mixture with steel, and myrrh pills with steel, of the New Pharmacopœia, these she takes at frequent intervals. Consistently with the little that we yet know of the nature of Diabetes Mellitus, a tonic plan of treatment appears rational. It is unquestionably a disease of debility, and the digestive organs perform their functions imperfectly; great waste of the system, and a sort of consumption, or, as Aretœus termed it, a colliquation of the flesh and limbs into urine, are the natural and obvious consequences; a great portion of that nutriment which should supply the life and health of the body, passes off in the form of saccharine matter. To relieve this expenditure nature gives an inordinate appetite and an intense thirst; but the power of assimilating the food being defective, no quantity of food, no supply of drink, however abundant, convey a sufficiency of nourishment to the emaciated sufferer. Whatever then tends to restore the organs of assimilation to a healthy condition, ought to have a beneficial influence in diabetes. Steel produces this effect in some degree, and, with a regulated diet, may succeed in curing the complaint in cases unconnected with organic disease, for where the kidnies are affected it is probable that that medicine will be prejudicial; but, in an early period of the disease, there is no evidence of these organs being materially deranged.

The causes too, which seem favourable to the production of the complaint, throw some light upon it, and may enable us, if consulted sufficiently early, to devise an effectual mode of treatment. These will, in the lower ranks of society, be found chiefly, to consist in a poor, scanty, watery, diet, and the abuse of spirituous liquors, conjoined to hard labour. In the higher ranks, the disease is not often met with, and, when it is, the patient will most frequently acknowledge that he has lived irregularly. Now, when the disease is not too far advanced, the simple removal of the patient from the immediate influence and operation of these predisposing agents, will materially assist in the cure of the complaint; but, whilst they are allowed to act, no medicine nor human art can avail. Again, when the disease has continued so long that the morbid habit is completely established, or actual organic derangement has taken place, a permanent restoration to health becomes difficult or impossible.

As an illustration of the effects of diet in diabetes, I may observe that this disease is more frequent in Ceylon than in other parts of India; the poorer sort of inhabitants on that island eat little flesh, chiefly consuming yams, plantains, cocoa-nuts, &c. in them the disease is readily cured, by substituting an animal for a vegetable diet.

Craven street, Feb. 25th, 1813.

S. FOTHERGILL, M.D.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE East India Company state, that since 1791, that is, in twenty-two years, they have sold Indian and Chinese produce and manufactures in England to the amount of 140 millions, and have exported of English manufactures 29 millions, and have paid in duties to government 40 millions. In all this there is, however, no merit in the Company; and in our opinion a free trade with five hundred millions of the human race, connecting the whole human race, will quadruple those sums in the same period. In truth we think the trade of this company most contemptible when viewed as a national object. Nor is the argument, in regard to the port of London, better founded; it will still retain half the trade, which will consequently soon double the present India business of this port. The Company whines about its public services, but these we positively deny; the India-House, on the contrary, has been the fulcrum of corruption, and has long tacitly or actively supported every ministerial folly.

There are about fourteen hundred commanders and officers belonging to the ships of the East India Company, besides the seamen, who may be about eight thousand. The tradesmen engaged in the supply of the Company's shipping in the river Thames are about twelve thousand, and the labourers employed in their warehouses are about three thousand. All these, with their families and dependants, making an aggregate of thirty thousand persons. *But, if the trade were doubled by being thrown open, it would of course employ at least double the number; and the successful experiment made during the Commonwealth proves that this would be the effect.*

The capital now employed in the Indian trade may be moderately computed as follows:

The Company's capital of 6,000,000*l.* at the price at which many proprietors purchased, will amount to	£10,800,000
Capital in warehouses	1,000,000
Capital in ships	3,800,000
Capital in docks	400,000
Capital of individuals in the metropolis may be moderately estimated at	5,000,000
	£21,000,000

The total number of servants engaged in the commercial department of the East India Company in India, with their salaries, are as under:

	Servants.	*Salaries.*
Bengal	11,468	£263,943
Madras	1,241	60,504
Bombay	205	9,352
Bencoolen	12	8,230
Prince of Wales' Island	447	55,862
	13,373	£397,891

Investments of Goods received from India, from each Presidency and Settlement.

Years.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bencoolen.	Total.
1792-3	£765,188	£264,799	£71,235	£31,107	£1,132,329
1793-4	967,388	195,108	97,185	13,696	1,273,377
1794-5	1,011,166	247,260	197,059	12,981	1,468,465
1795-6	1,073,637	591,798	146,917	27,899	1,840,251
1796-7	1,081,045	411,096	171,930	18,707	1,682,778
1797-8	1,036,667	621,940	391,384	21,634	1,999,625
1798-9	1,593,884	414,626	111,329	19,692	2,144,531
1799-1800	537,569	572,792	261,342	17,700	1,389,402
1800-1	943,217	384,987	172,615	31,382	1,532,201
1801-2	714,403	400,387	153,961	13,168	1,281,919
1802-3	380,163	236,337	252,863	21,699	891,067
1803-4	825,433	481,134	197,445	16,686	1,520,698
1804-5	953,684	341,615	160,180	50,024	1,501,903
1805-6	807,752	747,712	183,527	52,548	1,791,539
1806-7	272,420	386,659	146,322	44,431	849,862
1807-8	522,152	398,001	126,775	32,517	1,079,445
1808-9	754,095	429,792	146,196	19,437	1,349,430

Goods lying in the East India Company's warehouses, taken Dec. 1:—4,706 bags and 705 bales

bales of coffee; 930 bales of Mocha ditto; about 35,000 bags of black, and 800 bags of white pepper; 4,635 bales of cinnamon; 420 chests of nutmegs, and 194 ditto of opium; 397 chests of Shellac, 279 ditto, and 113 bags of Sticlac; 300 cwt. of Turmeric; 820 bales of Safflower, &c.

The number of licences for the issue of promissory notes payable on demand, for the year ending Oct. 10, 1812:

Bankers' licences renewed in England and Wales, including new branches of banks already established 759
New banks 66
To Scotland 53

Total 878

The following is a statement of the progress of the National debt and Annual Expenditure of the nation, &c. at four different periods, within the last twenty years:—

	National Debt.	Amount for which every acre of land is mortgaged.	Annual Expenditure.	Annual tax to be raised from every acre of land.
	£.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.
1792	257,213,043	7 1 10	21,657,000	0 11 10
1801	502,186,182	16 12 2	36,728,971	1 0 3
1809	811,898,082	22 13 5	83,763,255	2 6 2
1812	900,000,000	24 17 1	110,000,000	2 14 6

In 1792 every acre of land in the kingdom was mortgaged for 7*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* to pay off the National Debt.—In 1812 every acre was mortgaged for 24*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*—Thus an increase three and a half fold has taken place in twenty years; and the expenditure is now more than five times what it was in 1792.

Exports from Petersburgh within the last Four Years.

	Iron.	Hemp.	Flax.	Tallow.	Bristles.	Isinglass.	Linseed.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Doz. lbs.*	*Pounds.*	*Quarters.*
1809	7,700	20,902	6,987	9,236	59,393	97,128	3,298
1810	21,976	26,229	6,473	14,778	93,789	92,378	47,247
1811	20,464	22,794	4,121	6,974	88,958	81,732	8,769
1812	7,012	24,081	4,532	12,631	109,506	60,01[illegible]	15,902
4 years.	57,152	94,006	22,113	43,619	351,641	331,218	75,216

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—London Dock stock shares fetch 101*l.* per cent.—West India ditto, 146 ditto.—East India ditto, 101½*l.* ditto.—West Middlesex Water-works, 36*l.* per share.—Grand Junction Canal, 215*l.* ditto.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 23rd were 58¾, the 5 per cent. navy 88½ a ¾.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

MUCH of bean planting was well done before the rains, and fine weather is only wanted in order to its being finished in perfection, as the lands have worked well. The wheats have improved generally since last report, but much damage has been occasioned by the slug; and upon heavy lands the *dibbled* wheats have, in parts, missed plant, from the seed-holes being imperfectly covered. The drilled, on such soils, have succeeded best. The rye crop, in many counties, is more injured by the slug than has been known for years; much of it is entirely destroyed. Well hoed turnips remarkably good, and the Swedish species increasing in reputation as a stall food for cattle, and as a salubrious addition to the usual diet of farm horses. Mangel Wurtzel, for the same purposes, and for sheep and milch cows, getting into the highest reputation. The character of fiorin grass still of a dubious nature, but under various experiments. A small part of the lands left unsown with wheat, in the regular season, were finished in January; and the supply of that most important article of human subsistance will materially depend upon the quantity of spring wheat yet to be put in. Its success need not be doubted upon any land which will carry wheat, nor upon the lighter barley soils.

The season has been extremely favourable throughout for feeding live stock, which have been fattened at far less than the usual expence. The lambing season has commenced with general good success, but the effects of last year's rot in the sheep are now severely felt in the scarcity and high price of good mutton. All sorts both of fat and store cattle,

cattle, pigs and milch cows, equally dear, and probable to be still more so as the spring advances. A fat Scot of 84 stone (of 8lbs.) is worth 30l. and a fat sheep of 10 stone 4l. Good horses at an excessive price, the country having been drained for military purposes.

The stock of wheat judged to be a fair supply for the year, (short indeed to the poor inhabitants of some districts) without any expectation of surplus; and the only resource for an adequate regular subsistence to the country, lies in the culture of fresh lands, and the facilities of a Bill of General Inclosure, for which many petitions are on their way to Parliament, countenanced and supported by the Board of Agriculture, which has offered to the legislature a very efficacious and safe plan. The poor, seeing and feeling the necessity of the case, no longer oppose the inclosing of wastes and commons. Some wheats, damp, and ill put together at harvest, are taking damage in the stack, and should be brought to market. Wool, both combing and clothing, begins to be rather a stirring article, and barks are upon advance. Settled or legal rate of the wages of husbandry labour in Suffolk, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Dorsetshire, 10s. to 12s. per week, or 2s. per day. In various other counties 9s. per week. In Essex and Kent, 14s. to 16s. per week, or 2s. 6d. per day.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. per stone.—Mutton 6s. to 6s. 6d.—Veal 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.—Pork 7s. to 8s. 4d.—Bacon 7s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.—Irish ditto 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Fat 5s. 8d.—Skins 20s. to 60s. (One shilling per stone of 8lb. on beasts, allowed for offal, (sink,) and one shilling and sixpence per stone on sheep.)—Oil cake 20l. per thousand.—Potatoes 8l. to 10l. per ton.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 90s. to 135s. Essex white.—Dry foreign ditto 145s. upwards.—Barley 50s. to 70s.—Oats 26s. to 56s.—The quartern loaf 18½.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 15s.—Clover ditto 6l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 19s. to 2l. 11s. per load.

Middlesex, Feb. 23.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January, 1813, to the 23rd of February 1813, inclusive; Four Miles N. N. W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.		Thermometer.	
Highest 30·07 Feb. 4 and 5. Wind W.		Highest 54°. Feb. 21. Wind W.	
Lowest 28·80 —— 10. —— W.		Lowest 20. Jan. 29. —— N.E.	
Greatest variation in 24 hours. 58 hundredths of an inch.	On the 12th, in the morning, the mercury was at 29·38, and at the same hour the next day it had fallen to 28·80.	Greatest variation in 24 hours. 9°.	This variation occurred between the 20th and 21st. On the former the thermometer was at 38°, and on the latter at 47°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report of it, that is, during the months of January and February, is equal to rather more than 3¼ inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the month is 29·58, that of the thermometer 39·333. The number of brilliant days is eight: of those in which it rained, more or less, ten. The wind has chiefly blown from the westerly points; on twelve days we reckon it to have come from the west; on six from the north-west, and on four from the south-west.

The characteristic of the month is that of high winds, particularly in the evening, and through the greater part of night; but on the 9th of February we experienced a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail; this was in the middle of the day, and was accompanied with great darkness.

Summary of the Weather for 1812. This, having been neglected to be inserted in its usual place, is introduced to render our reports perfect. The mean height of the barometer for 1812 was 29·513: that of the thermometer 48·034, and the quantity of rain fallen is equal to rather more than 30 inches in depth.

During the year there were 118 very brilliant days; 134 on which there was rain in greater or less quantities; and 18 on which there was a fall of snow and hail. The proportion of what we denominate *fair* days to those that are called cloudy is 61 to 35.

The state of the wind has been 13 days north, 5 south, 57 east, 110 west, 52 north-east, 48 north-west, 44 south-east, 37 south-west.

Highgate.

ASTRONOMICAL

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS FOR MARCH, 1813.

This month is distinguished by the occurrence of two occultations by the moon, visible to every part of the British isles. The first is an occultation of μ, a star of the fourth magnitude in the constellation of the Whale. The immersion takes place at the dark edge of the moon, at 39 min. past eight in the evening of the 6th, the star at that time being nearly 6 min. of a degree to the north of the moon's centre.

The emersion happens at $30\frac{1}{2}$ min. past nine, the duration of the occultation consequently being $51\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. The place of the star at the time of its emersion from behind the lunar disc will be $7\frac{1}{3}$ min. of a degree to the north of the moon's centre. The second occultation is a very remarkable one of α, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Taurus. The immersion happens at 6 min. past six on the evening of the 8th, when the star is $2\frac{1}{2}$ min. of a degree to the north of the moon's centre, and the emersion at 19 min. past seven, the star at this time being only one-sixth of a minute of a degree to the north of the same centre. These two occultations will be well worth the attention of the curious, as in both cases the quantum of the illuminated lunar disc is very small. Several emersions of Jupiter's satellites will also be visible in Great Britain this month.

Those of his first satellite happen in the following order: the 2nd day at 3 min. past 4 in the morning; the 3rd at 31 min. past 10 in the evening; the 10th at 26 min. past 12 at night; the 12th at 55 min. past 6 in the evening; the 18th at 21 min. past 2 in the morning; the 19th at 49 min. past 8 in the evening; and the 26th at 44 min. past 10 at night. Those of his second satellite happen as follows: the 5th at 54 min. past 7 in the evening; the 12th at 31 min. past 10 at night; and the 20th at 9 min. past 1 in the morning.

The immersions and emersions of the third satellites are in some cases visible. On the 14th the immersion is at 36 min. past 8, and the emersion at 9 min. past 12. On the 7th only the emersion is visible, which is at 9 min. past 8; and on the 21st only the immersion, which is at 26 min. past 12 at night. Jupiter will be an evening star throughout this month, and will make a very conspicuous figure among the stars, far out-shining Sirius, which is visible at the same time, though this star is undoubtedly the most brilliant fixed star in the heavens.—Mercury and Venus will be both invisible to the common observer throughout this month, on account of their proximity to the sun; but Saturn and Mars may be seen in the mornings a few hours before sun-rise, especially the latter, which will rise between two and three in the morning throughout the month. The Georgium Sidus will also be visible in the mornings, as he is situated very near λ, a star of the fourth magnitude in the anastrous constellation of Libra.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We have for many years been flattered by an augmentation of our number of subscribers at the commencement of the year; but in the present year the opinion of the public has been indicated by such an increase as we have usually experienced only in the accumulated numbers of two or three years. We mention this fact, not for its own sake, but as useful information to our Correspondents, who, in our enlarged and unequalled circulation, have the satisfaction to know that their sentiments acquire a maximum of influence. To illustrate this statement by an argument derived from the demonstrative nature of arithmetic, we conceive we do not exaggerate when we calculate, that every interesting communication printed in this Magazine, is, within two months, perused by FIFTY THOUSAND *persons, forming nearly the whole of the active and thinking population of the empire; while, if the same composition were promulgated in the form of a pamphlet, it would be deemed very successful, if, within twelve months, it were to excite the curiosity of a single thousand purchasers.*

The length of MR. GALT'S *spirited poem imposes on us the necessity of apologizing to some other poetical Friends.*

PEDAGOGUS, *who enquires in regard to Books published in accordance with the* INTERROGATIVE SYSTEM *of Teaching, is referred to his Bookseller, and, in default of his information, to the small Books of Questions, published by* BARROW, ADAIR, BLAIR, *and* GOLDSMITH, *and also to the* TUTOR'S KEYS *to those judicious Books of Questions.*

Some other querists are referred to their respective Cyclopedias.

ERRATA.—In the paper on TRUTH, in our last number, at page 15, col. 1, paragraph 1, correct some copies into, "*husband your resources, and cherish your agriculture and manufactures, as the primary sources, &c.*"—And at p. 16, col. 1, line 29, dele the s in *Arguments*, or a grammatical discord vitiates the sentence.—Also, in the Editor's address, page 96, paragraph 1, for "*enables*" read "*enable.*"